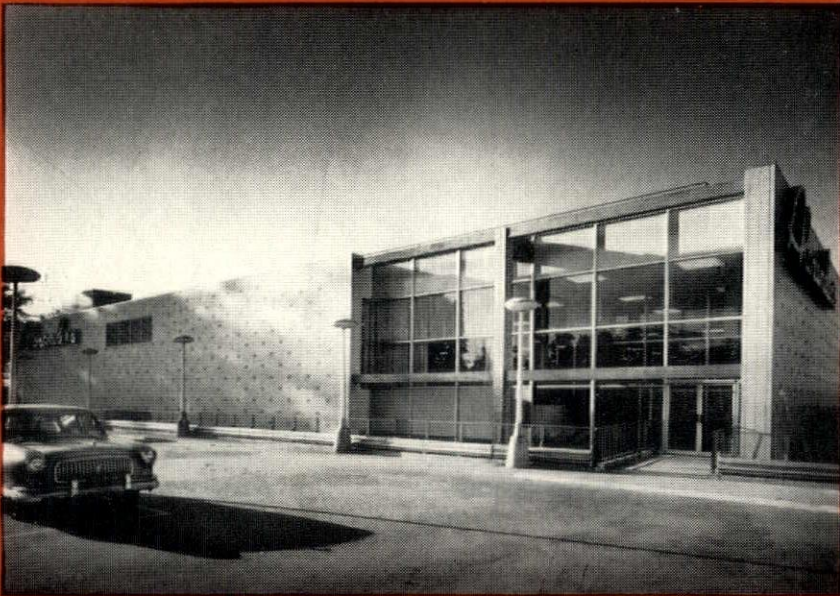


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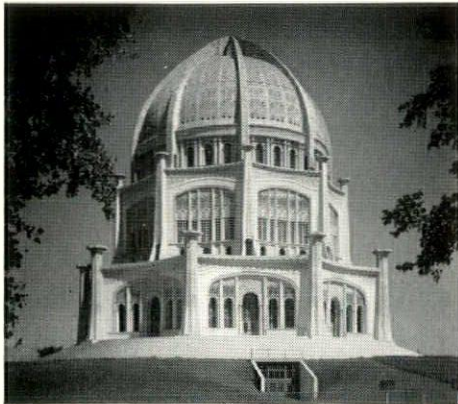
VOLUME XVII - NUMBER VI



First Baptist Church, Long Beach, Cal. K.S. Wing, architect.



Bradford Church Monastery, Bradford, Vt. William Colleary, architect.

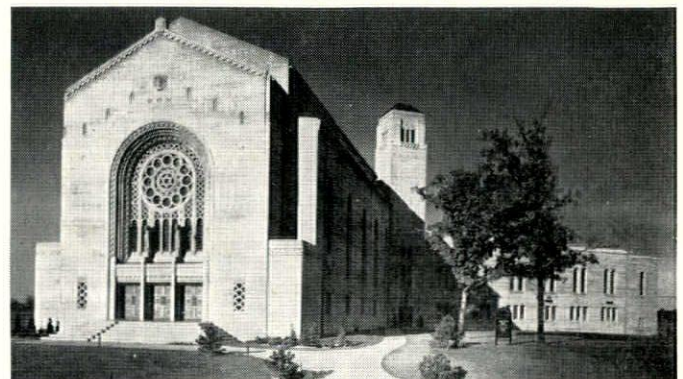
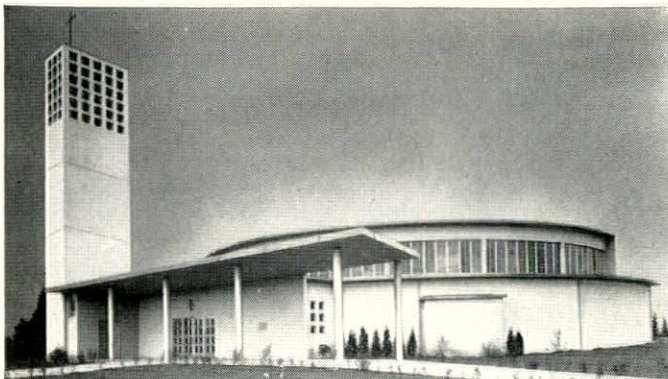


*Bahai Temple, Wilmette, Ill.
Louis Bourgeois, architect.*



*Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, Bismark, N. D.
W. F. Kurke, architect.*

Church of Christ the King, Seattle, Wash. Paul Thiry, architect.



Holy Blossom Synagogue, Toronto, Canada. Chapman & Oxley, architects.

Architectural Concrete

is ideal for churches of any design

These photos illustrate the versatility of architectural concrete for churches. No other material offers architects more freedom to translate the wishes of building committees into structures that please congregations aesthetically and economically. It combines distinctive beauty, rugged strength and proved economy.

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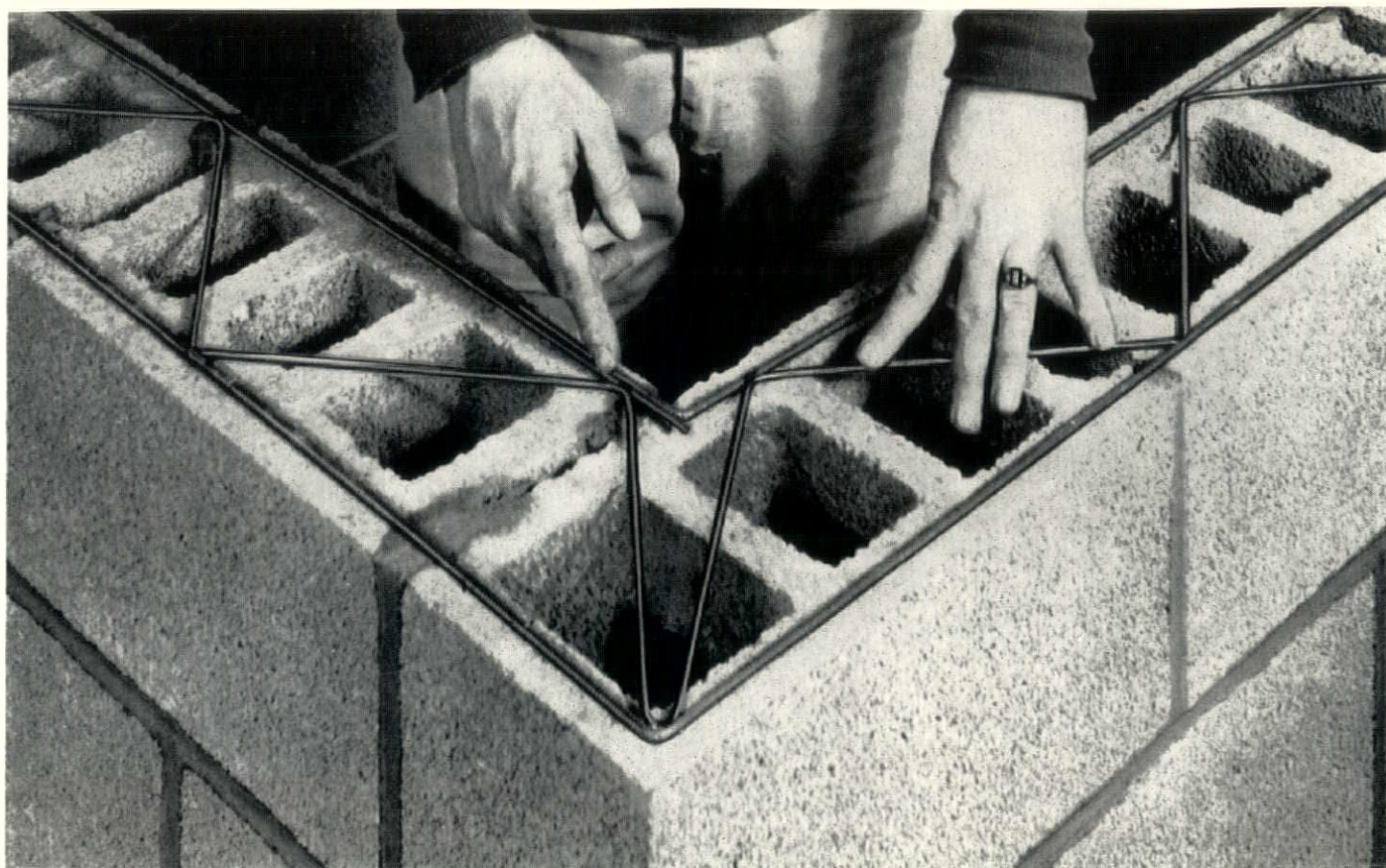
With its moderate first cost, low maintenance cost and long life architectural concrete serves at **low annual cost**.

For more information about designing churches and other structures in architectural concrete, write for free, illustrated literature. It is distributed only in the United States and Canada.

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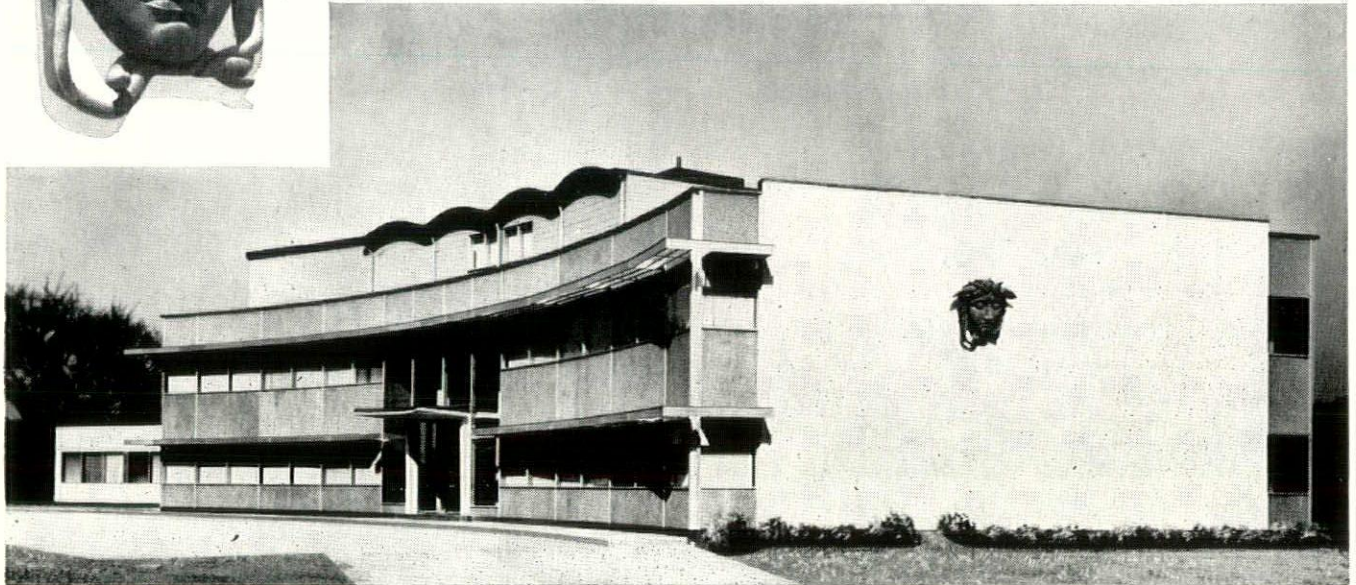
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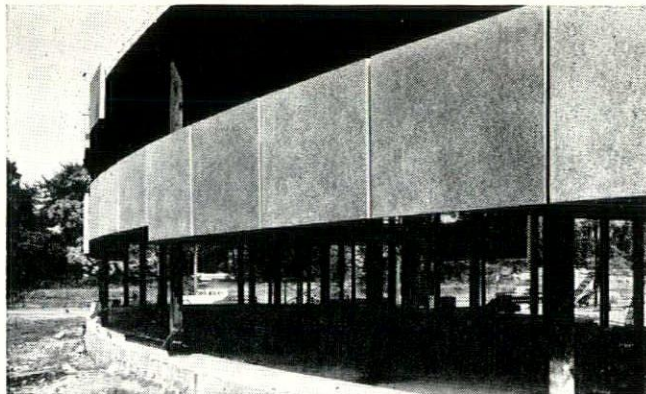


MARIETTA PRECAST CONCRETE WALL PANELS ADD TO THE UNUSUAL BEAUTY AND PERMANENCE OF NEW MEDUSA BUILDING



National Headquarters Building of the Medusa Portland Cement Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Marietta wall panels were attached to the lift-slab floors of Medusa building with steel angle connections rather than being supported by grids. This method results in greater safety since slab carries the load.



The almost unlimited architectural use and practical application of concrete products is graphically demonstrated in this beautiful new Medusa Portland Cement Company Building.

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MARIETTA, OHIO

New York Office: 501 Fifth Ave., N. Y., 17

Exhibition Hall, Colonial Williamsburg, Va.
Director of Architecture: Mario E. Campioli.



*presenting
American
history...*

IRONBOUND * CONTINUOUS STRIP * MAPLE FLOOR

To Colonial Williamsburg, Va., come thousands of tourists to see the pageant of American history displayed in the new Exhibition Hall. Presenting this view of America's past and providing a smooth, resilient and durable floor surface in the hall is an Ironbound Continuous Strip Maple Floor.

Ironbound was chosen for this installation to withstand the wear from thousands of shuffling feet and to provide tourists with a comfortable floor on which to stand. These important durability and resiliency features, plus Ironbound's tight-grained smoothness

and warm, natural beauty, made it the ideal floor for the Williamsburg Exhibition Hall.

And these same features are the reasons why Ironbound maple flooring is used in some of the nation's finest auditoriums, ballrooms, gymnasiums, classrooms and industrial plants. For complete details on these benefits of Ironbound flooring, contact your nearest New York State installer.

Available vacuum impregnated with preservative by the Dri-Vac process for extra long life.

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MILES OF METALWORK**



PHOTOS BY LIONEL FREEDMAN

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ARCHITECTS: SKIDMORE, OWINGS AND MERRILL
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The **FLOUR CITY** *Ornamental*
IRON COMPANY



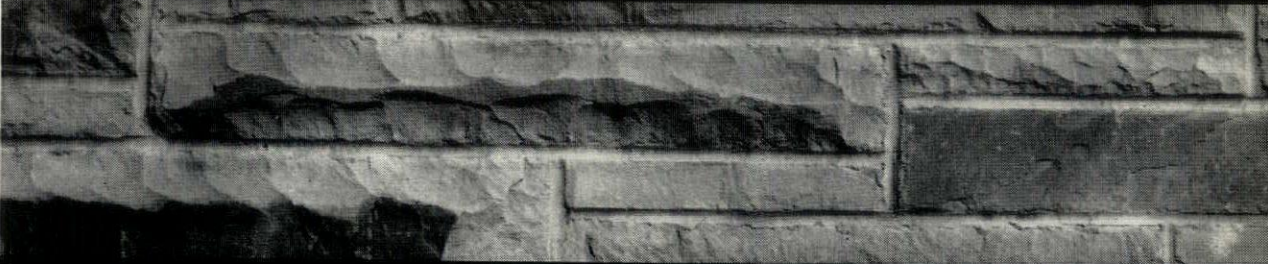
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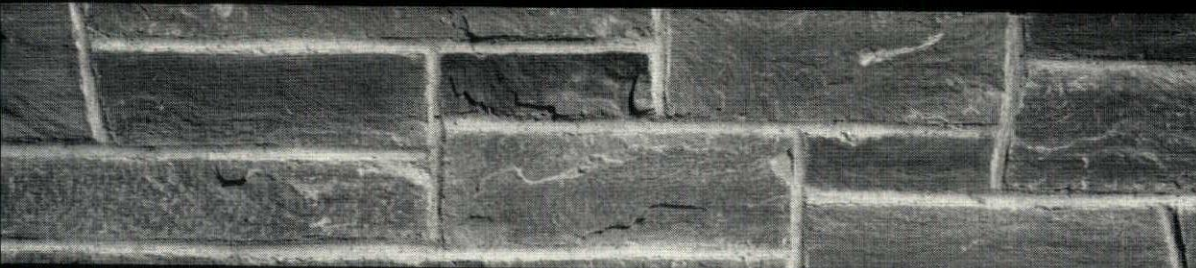
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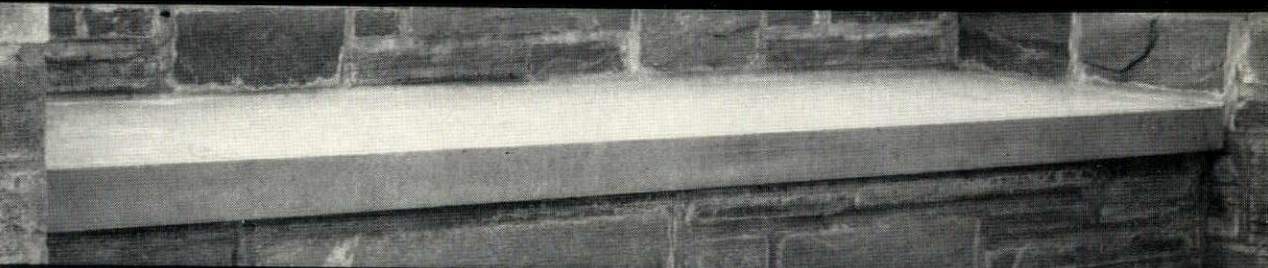


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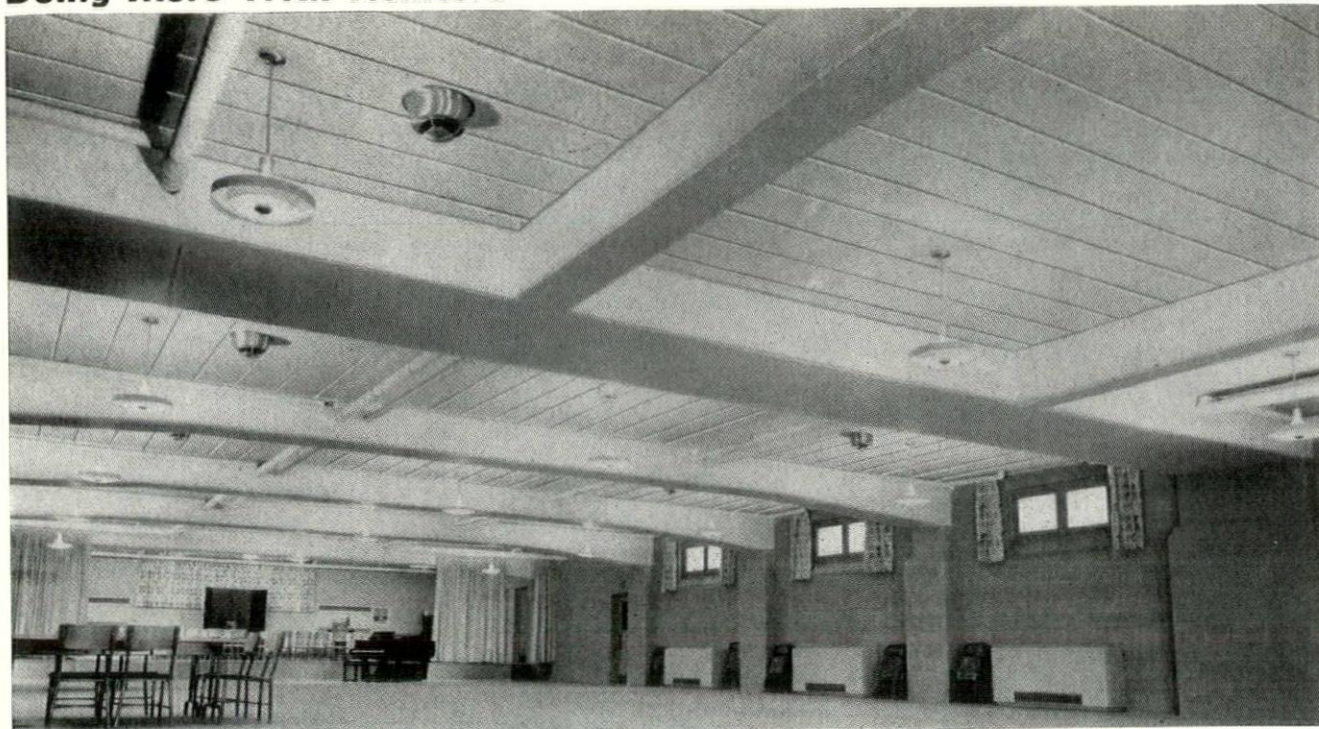


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FINGER LAKES STONE

Doing More With Flexicore



This distinctive ceiling is the exposed-and-painted underside of a Flexicore precast concrete floor. It is permanent, firesafe and economical.

Versatile FLEXICORE

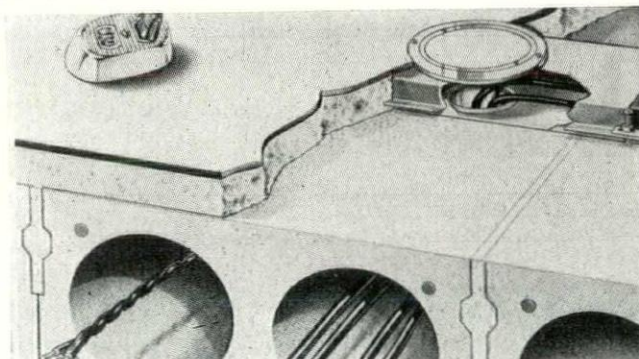
PRECAST CONCRETE FLOOR AND ROOF SLABS

for Churches

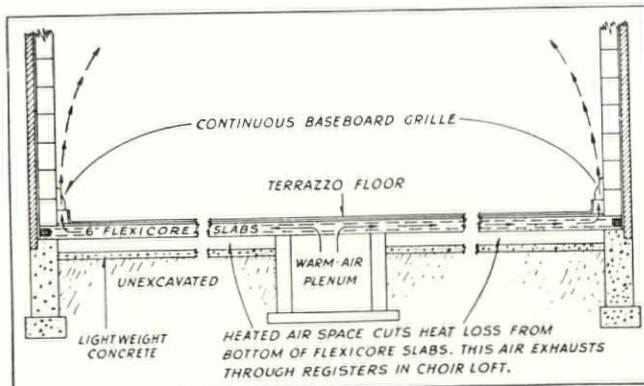
Versatile **FLEXICORE** precast floor and roof slabs are the ideal material for churches, religious buildings, and all other structures.

FLEXICORE provides these many advantages:

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Cutaway shows simplicity of electrified Flexicore floor system. With the Flexicore-Conduflor system of electrical wiring, it gives buildings concrete floors with almost unlimited electrical availability.



Cross-section of auditorium floor shows how warm air passes through hollow-cores of Flexicore slabs, thus providing a floor heating panel, and then enters the auditorium at a baseboard grille.



ANCHOR

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EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
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EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

ACCEPTANCE SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION
BUFFALO, SEPTEMBER 19-22, 1957

The fact that I have been chosen by you to be president of this very important association of architects seems to indicate that you have confidence in me to be your leader. I am grateful and flattered.

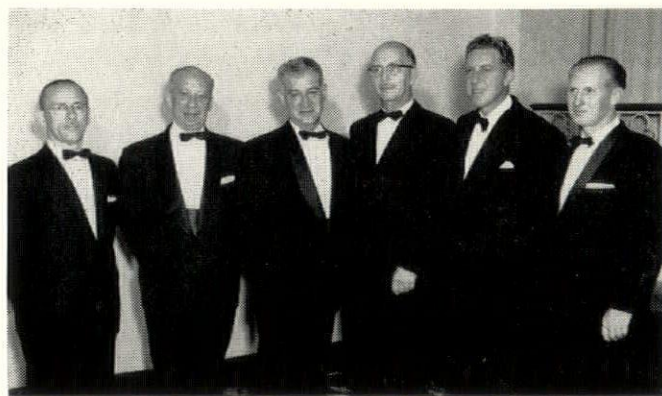
To me, leadership also embraces guidance, and, as a leader, I am expected to know all the ramifications of our profession, not only from the standpoint of basic planning but also the ability to co-ordinate all branches of architectural practice.

As I stand here (quivering somewhat at the knees), I have a feeling of inadequacy for the job. I cannot help but wish our schools, in training us for our profession, had also trained us in leadership and guidance. But, in spite of this lack of training, I would like you to know that, like my predecessors, I am determined to fulfill the tasks facing me to the utmost of my limited abilities.

I know I have your support and that of our very able executive director, Joe Addonizio. With your good will, your assistance and your co-operation we shall not only accomplish the tasks entrusted to us but, in addition, serve as a vital progressive force in the civic, architectural and cultural development of our cities and state.

Thank you very much.

Harry M. Prince



Newly elected officers of the New York State Association of Architects: L to R. Martyn N. Weston, Treasurer, Brooklyn Society; Harry M. Prince, President, New York Chapter; Simeon Heller, Secretary, New York Society; S. Elmer Chambers, Third Vice President, Syracuse Society; Frederick H. Voss, Second Vice President, Westchester Chapter; John W. Briggs, First Vice President, Central New York Chapter.

ON THE COVER

Alexander's Department Store, White Plains, New York. Ketchum, Giná & Sharp, Architects. Photo credit, Alexandre Georges.

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S DESK AT 441

On June 1st of this year was born a new office, that of Executive Director of N.Y.S.A.A. For many years the question of establishing such a position had been considered, debated, tabled, and finally resolved. Candidates were interviewed, screened and the selection narrowed down to a few. Eventually, one was chosen, presumably because of his background, education, wide experience and administrative ability. (That's what they told me.) That person became your Executive Director, the author of this report.

What has happened since the selection of your Executive Director became official? An office had to be located. After many weary weeks of trudging up and down skyscrapers, from Wall Street to 57th Street, one was found at 441 Lexington Avenue in the very heart of New York City, directly across the street from Grand Central Terminal and accessible to all facilities, hotels, restaurants, air and rail terminals, and within a comparative stone's throw from the Architects' traditional center at 101 Park Avenue.

Next came the purchase and installation of telephones, furniture, office equipment and stationery. Later came a secretary to assist the Executive Director. Thus, at long last, a headquarters office for N.Y.S.A.A. at 441 Lexington Avenue, New York City, came to life.

The place has been a busy hive since then. We have had many visitors, held numerous meetings in our Conference Room and, with the assistance of Secretary, Miss Genevieve Sodickson, dispersed cokes for the thirsty. (Our first committee meeting was held on the hottest day of summer on July 22nd. The cokes helped!)

Over the Executive Director's desk since have come many invitations for chapter and society visits, the first of which was made in the Executive Director's native habitat—the Bronx Chapter, and the home of the recently deposed world baseball champions. Next came a social gathering of the New York Society where he met many of the Manhattan elite.

During the summer, the Executive Director was frequently away from his desk commuting to and from Buffalo, to attend meetings of the 1957 Convention Committee headed by that tireless Chairman, Roswell E. Pfohl of the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter.

Just before the summer "recess" (not applicable to the Executive Director) occurred the first official attendance by the Executive Director at a meeting of the Board of Directors in Rochester, the 1958 Convention city. Here, Vice-President John Briggs was a cordial and congenial host. Here, too, Past President Donald Faragher chauffeured a select group to the airport in his luxurious Town and Country station wagon. Here, too, the then President Trevor Rogers drove the Executive Director from Buffalo (following a meeting of the Convention Committee the night previous) along the Thru-way 11 miles beyond the right exit because the President and Executive Director were engaged in rapt conversation and ambitious plans for the future of N.Y.S.A.A.

The Convention in Buffalo gave your Executive Di-

rector the opportunity of meeting many of the members, delegates and exhibitors, and the opportunity of dancing with their wives at several of the functions. Here in Buffalo, too, took place that famous satire by playwright Thomas Imbs, "One Hundred Years of Architecture," which was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone.

Scarcely had the Executive Director got back to his desk and shaken the resin from his dancing shoes, he was spirited to a meeting of the Brooklyn Chapter where he addressed the members of the group. He was later told that he had filled the void left by the Brooklyn Dodgers about to move to Los Angeles.

Before the Executive Director had an opportunity to settle down in his comfortable foam-filled chair, the newly-elected and indefatigable President, Harry Prince, set the wheels in motion to complete the organization of the basic Committees of N.Y.S.A.A. for 1957-1958. More meetings and many conferences and the madzas burning to a late hour several nights at "441."

As I write this saga, invitations have come over the Executive Director's desk from the Syracuse Society, Central New York Chapter, Eastern New York Chapter and a repeat invitation to revisit the Bronx Chapter (they are prejudiced!). Other requests for chapter and society visits are on the way. The carpet bag lies alongside the Executive Director's desk to trek over the state in his grey flannel suit with the Lexington Avenue (441) look.

Meanwhile, ahead lie problems—and as Ned Purvis, Executive Director of A.I.A., wrote recently in the A.I.A. Journal, "I love them." To name a few—the landscape architects' registration legislation, professional ethics, membership rosters, committee meetings, 1957 Convention Minutes, directors' agendas, workshop plans, public relations, Accident & Health program, the 1958 and even the 1959 Convention, the Empire State Architect, and keeping everybody happy. Problems? I love them too, because it means service to the 2,000 members of N.Y.S.A.A.

The Executive Director would be remiss in his report if he did not acknowledge with thanks the moral aid and encouragement given by the following: President Harry Prince, Matthew Del Gaudio, George Cavalieri, Immediate Past President Trevor Rogers, Donald Faragher, Adolph Goldberg, Treasurer Martyn Weston, Secretary Simeon Heller, Vice-Presidents John Briggs and Frederick Voss, Charles Rockwell Ellis, Roswell Pfohl, G. Morton Wolfe, all the directors of N.Y.S.A.A., the presidents of the constituent chapters and societies, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

What more can an Executive Director, only five months in office, report except to say he is slightly older and much wiser. He promises to improve on the records of all his "predecessors." Come up and see him sometime. The address, if I haven't mentioned it previously, is 441 Lexington Avenue at 44th Street in New York City.

JOSEPH F. ADDONIZIO

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

HARRY M. PRINCE, *Chairman*

The following resolutions were placed before the Delegates to the 1957 Convention of the New York State Association of Architects and acted upon by the Delegates.

To amend the State Education Law

RESOLUTION

Sponsored by
New York Society of Architects

WHEREAS the architectural profession has been disturbed by the increasing encroachment of illegal practitioners who, by undertaking to perform architectural planning, design and supervision, tend to jeopardize public safety in addition to making inroads upon the economics of the profession, and WHEREAS quite often they are able to do so only because a registered architect, wittingly or unwittingly, lends his name and seal to plans which have not been prepared in his office by himself or by a regularly employed subordinate under his supervision, and some building officials appear to be ignorant of the requirements of the Education Law and accept plans or other drawings made by an unlicensed draftsman if they bear the name or seal of a licensed practitioner, NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the N.Y.S.A.A., in convention assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., September, 1957, through its appropriate representatives, approach the proper officials in the State Department of Education and the State Legislature to the end that the Education Law be amended substantially by adding thereto the following:

1. Section 7302, Subdivision 2. *No official of this state, or of any city, town or village therein, charged with the enforcement of laws, ordinances or regulations relating to the construction or alteration of buildings or structures, shall accept or approve any plans or specifications that are not stamped (a) with the seal of a licensed architect or a licensed professional engineer duly licensed in this state, or (b) with the official seal of a professional engineer by any person not a resident of this state and having no established business in this state who is legally qualified to practice as such in his own state or country, provided that such person may lawfully practice as such in this state, and provided further that the plans or specifications are accompanied by and have attached thereto a special certificate issued by the department certifying to such right to practice at such time, and provided further, that such plans or specifications, and any application for a building permit and/or certificate of occupancy shall include a verification or sworn statement by a licensed architect or a licensed professional engineer that the plans or specifications had been prepared by him or in his office under his supervision by a regularly employed subordinate.*

Similarly, Section 7202, Subdivision 2, of that portion of the Education Law known as the "Engineering and Surveying Law" shall be amended so as to include in it the new material proposed to be added to Section 7302, Subdivision 2.

2. Section 7308, Subdivision 1, shall be amended to add a new subsection "i," to provide upon proof that the holder of such license sealed plans or specifications or lent his name to plans or specifications so as to make it appear that they had been drawn by him, when they had not in fact been prepared by him or in his office under his supervision by a regularly employed subordinate.

3. Section 7208, Subdivision 1, shall also be amended to provide for the addition of a new subsection "k" containing similar grounds for disciplining the professional engineers.

4. Section 7308 shall be amended to add a new subdivision "3a," reading substantially as follows:

The Board may, in its discretion, where it has evidence of a violation which it believes to be minor and where it feels that the public interest will not be adversely served by the imposition of a monetary penalty, ask the practitioner complained of to appear before it informally, instead of voting formal charges which might result in the revocation or suspension of the practitioner's license or in his censure or reprimand. The person accused shall be given notice, either personally or by registered or certified mail, to appear before a committee consisting of three or more members of the Board of Examiners of Architects appointed by the Secretary thereof, which shall have the power to affix the amount of such penalty, not to exceed the amount provided in this section for such violation. Such notice of hearing and specifications of violations shall be served upon the accused at least ten days before the date fixed for the hearing. At the conclusion of the date at which the accused may appear, either personally or by counsel, with the right to produce witnesses and evidence on his own behalf, with the right to cross-examine witnesses, to examine such evidence as may have been presented against him and to have subpoenas

issued by the Board, the Committee shall transmit a transcript of the record of the hearing to the Board of Examiners of Architects, together with its written report of recommendations. If, by a majority vote, the Board shall determine that the accused is guilty of the violation or violations complained of, such Board shall proceed to determine the amount of the penalty for such violation or violations, which shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars for each violation. Such penalty may be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New York in an action brought therefor by the attorney-general, in the same manner as an action upon a judgment of a court of another state, and in such action, the findings and determination of the Board of Examiners of Architects, certified by the Secretary of the Board, shall be admissible in evidence and shall be conclusive proof of such violation and the penalty therefor. Neither the Committee nor the Board shall be bound by the strict rules of procedure, or by the laws of evidence, in the conduct of these proceedings, but the determination shall be founded upon sufficient legal evidence to sustain it. Any person found guilty of a violation under the provisions of this section may institute a proceeding under Article 78 of the Civil Practice Act for the purpose of reviewing such determination, returnable before the Supreme Court of the Third Judicial Department.

5. Section 7210 should be amended so as to provide for informal hearings and monetary penalties for the engineering profession.

NOTE: Underlining and italics indicates new matter.
Recommended by Resolutions Committee for adoption.

DISPOSITION

Referred to Education Committee, September 21, 1957.

S. Arthur Axtens
REGISTERED ARCHITECT AND REGISTERED ENGINEER

Has a member of A.I.A. from which I withdrew, as a protest, in January 1948.
More than thirty years of experience in architecture and engineering, since
College Graduates, more than thirty years of which in independent practice in this
state, producing efficient, economical, beautiful buildings, for clients' require-
ments and solely for their benefit, by informed, unbiased, professional service.

A few of the buildings produced:

Former Union Office Building, 1575 Sherman Street, Denver.
Former Union Auto Parking Structure, 1555 Sherman Street, Denver.
Colorado Woman's College, 1800 Pontiac Street, Denver. Six buildings:
Foster Hall, Parker Hall, Mason Hall, Pulliam Hall, Curtis Hall, and
Hutchinson Hall of Science.

Memorial Hall, Nebraska State Teachers College, Chadron, Nebraska.
Ames Steak School, 500 Albion Street, Denver.
Ashley School, 1900 Syracuse Street, Denver.
Epiphany Episcopal Church, 100 Colorado Boulevard, Denver.
Dorset Apartment House, 1001 Logan Street, Denver.
Evergreen High School, Evergreen, Colorado.

Many other schools, churches, apartments, commercial, residential,
and industrial projects.

All of the above buildings, as well as others not noted, have been produced from
thoroughly detailed drawings, explicit specifications, thorough supervision of construction,
and by honest, informed, business administration, to the end that the client
receives not only logical, efficient, and beautiful buildings, but also economical buildings.
Only when capable contractors work from exact information in bidding and con-
struction, and only when materials, processes, contractors are fairly chosen, are such
results possible.

Since I do not design churches to resemble barns, hog shelters, theaters or factories,
nor structurally unsound office buildings to resemble egg crates on stilts, nor schools
to resemble chicken houses, nor residences to resemble factories, and since I do not
believe that novelty is a satisfactory substitute for good design and adequate struc-
ture, my plans will pleasantly not be illustrated in my service. However, if you have
a building problem and need informed, honest advice, you may have a Consultation
Without Obligation, but by appointment only.

1000 Logan Street Cherry 4-5238

General acknowledgement of thanks

RESOLUTION

Sponsored by
Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, no convention could possibly be successful without the giving of their personal efforts and sacrifice of their valuable time by individuals, and

WHEREAS, the arduous work and labor involved in the sorting, distribution and receiving of delegates, guests and exhibitors to this convention necessitates the patience and understanding of exceptional persons,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the N.Y.S.A.A., in convention assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., September, 1957, wishes to acknowledge its indebtedness to W. Newell Reynolds, chairman of the Registration and Reservations Committee, for the conscientious services he has rendered during the convention and the many tasks he has performed for the comfort and convenience of all who attended, and be it further

RESOLVED that our appreciation is likewise extended to the ladies of the Buffalo Convention and Tourist Bureau, Mrs.

Evelyn McCarthy, Mrs. Dorothy Walsh, Mrs. Stefanie Heiser, who worked tirelessly at the registration desk during the convention performing many clerical tasks, and be it further **RESOLVED** that our appreciation is likewise extended to the efficient management of the Statler Hotel in Buffalo and, in particular, Mr. Frank J. Becht, banquet manager, Mr. Roland Richter, assistant to the banquet manager; and to Mr. Herbert Loepere, sales representative, who guided the arrangements for all the functions in the hotel during the convention.

DISPOSITION

Adopted September 21, 1957.



Speakers table at the Opening Luncheon of the 1957 Convention: from L. to R. Trevor W. Rogers, Past President of the New York State Association of Architects; George Chambers representing the Mayor; Hon. Justin C. Morgan, U. S. District Court Judge; Roswell Pfohl, Convention Chairman and Toastmaster; Rev. Edward H. Kryder; Dr. Marvin Rapp, Associate Dean for Community Colleges, New York State; Robert Stoll, President Buffalo-Western New York Chapter.

Civil Defense

RESOLUTION

Sponsored by
Civil Defense Committee

WHEREAS, the Federal Civil Defense Administration has prepared a study of blast resistance in public-shelter design, based on weapons selected arbitrarily and not upon knowing existing weapons, and

WHEREAS, the Committee on Civil Defense of the N.Y.S.A.A. has met with the New York State Commission on Civil Defense, under the direction of Lt.-Gen. C. R. Huebner, to discuss these facts and has been urged to induce private architects to include design shelters based upon such study in school buildings planned by them, and

WHEREAS, it is difficult for architects and engineers charged with this responsibility to advocate such design shelters with the attendant added expense as long as the federal and state governments do not include shelters in their own buildings or in buildings planned or being financed by federal or state agencies, **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the N.Y.S.A.A., in convention assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., September, 1957, urge the federal government to appropriate the necessary funds to assist in the construction cost of shelters; and be it further **RESOLVED** that the federal and state governments indicate their leadership towards the probable survival of our people in the event of any enemy attack by providing shelter areas in all federal and state government buildings designed by such public agencies; and be it further

RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by our Executive Director to Governor Averell Harriman and to Lt.-Gen. C. R. Huebner, State Director of Civil Defense and chairman of the National Association of Civil Defense Directors, as indicating the approved action of the accredited delegates and members of this annual convention of the New York State Association of Architects.

Recommended by Resolutions Committee for adoption.

DISPOSITION

Adopted September 21, 1957.

Payment of Dues

RESOLUTION

Sponsored by
Board of Directors

WHEREAS, the time has arrived to review the dues-paying procedure of the constituent chapters and societies of the N.Y.S.A.A., and

WHEREAS, it is now the procedure for a constituent organization to pay dues for a member, regardless of the number of constituent organizations to which he may belong, but to deduct from its annual assessment the proportionate dues of those members belonging to more than one chapter or society if their dues are paid in whole or in part by another constituent organization, and

WHEREAS, representation and voting of delegates at an annual convention is predicated on the number of members of each constituent chapter or society,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that each chapter or society shall pay to the N.Y.S.A.A. the full annual assessment dues for its entire membership.

Offered for consideration and discussion.

DISPOSITION

Defeated and rejected, September 21, 1957.

To amend the State Education Law

RESOLUTION

Sponsored by
Brooklyn Society of Architects

WHEREAS, present-day building construction and techniques have been radically changed, which, in effect, requires skill and calculation of trained architects and engineers, and

WHEREAS, it appears that the Education Law has not been amended to recognize this transition, and

WHEREAS, there is in existence a State Building Code which is also affected by the Education Law, and

WHEREAS, the Administrative Code of the City of New York, requiring certification of licensed architects on all structural work, cannot be enforced owing to the provisions of the present State Education Law, and

WHEREAS, it appears that plans for residences usually costing \$50,000 or more may be prepared by those other than licensed architects, and

WHEREAS, such residences encompass structural features, including piles, retaining walls, zoning calculations, and also unique floor and roof constructions, and

WHEREAS, it has been determined that the safety of the occupants and the economic security of property owners and architects are involved,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the N.Y.S.A.A., in convention assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., September, 1957, hereby recommend that the State Education Law and the State Building Code be amended to require that

(a) all plans indicating structural supports of any description shall bear such certification (as may be determined) by a licensed architect or engineer;

(b) the words "structural work or changes" shall be defined as "any building construction or alteration work requiring calculation of stresses and the use of building materials entering into such construction."

Without recommendation of the Resolutions Committee.

DISPOSITION

Referred to the Education Committee, September 21, 1957.



President's Reception, Members and wives.

Thanks to Host Chapter

RESOLUTION

Sponsored by
Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, no convention would be successful without the efforts of certain untiring members, and

WHEREAS, we are most fortunate in having among us those who give of themselves unceasingly to make our stay extremely interesting and enjoyable, and

WHEREAS, they have again displayed outstanding ingenuity in making this 1957 convention one to be long remembered for its many interesting features and hospitality,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the N.Y.S.A.A., in convention assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., September, 1957, commend and thank the host chapter, the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, and its president, Mr. Robert J. Stoll, for its fine hospitality; also, Mr. James S. Whitman for arranging the interesting architectural exhibit; Mr. Frederick C. Backus for the fine, outstanding programs and seminars; Mr. Thomas Justin

Imbs and Mr. Milton Milstein for their work on publicity; Mr. Franklin F. Foit and Mr. Richard T. Crandall for their excellent Reception and Hospitality Committee; Mr. Paul H. Harback for handling all the difficult problems of transportation; and especially Miss Eugenia J. Plewinski, convention secretary, and Mr. Elon B. Clark, Jr., treasurer of the convention, who handled many of the clerical and financial details of the convention, and be it further

RESOLVED that the success of the entire convention is due mainly to the direction and driving force of the convention chairman, Mr. Roswell E. Pfohl, who devoted many hours of unceasing effort and time to the preparation of the program and other details that have helped make this convention the most successful in the history of the N.Y.S.A.A.

DISPOSITION

Adopted September 21, 1957.



Past President Trevor W. Rogers presents Robert Killough, Assistant Commissioner of Education, University of the State of New York, with a citation for service to the New York State Association of Architects.

Recommendation for Gold Medal of the A.I.A.

RESOLUTION

Sponsored by
Buffalo-Western New York Chapter
Central New York Chapter
New York Chapter
Eastern New York Chapter

WHEREAS, the American Institute of Architects may present the Gold Medal at the convention in 1958 at Cleveland, Ohio, and

WHEREAS, the United States of America has assumed the leadership in architecture, and architects from all over the world are travelling to our country to witness our achievements in culture and architecture, and

WHEREAS, through research and our vast production capacity we, as architects, have been able to mould basic materials into aesthetic and structural art, and

WHEREAS, one of the strongest single influences towards this research and development has been contributed through the professional skill of Mies van der Rohe, and

WHEREAS, he has contributed greatly to the education of the architects as a teacher of long and distinguished standing at the Illinois Institute of Technology, and through these efforts has been the inspiration of many of our younger architects,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the N.Y.S.A.A., in convention assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., September, 1957, urge the Board of the Institute to bestow the 1958 Gold Medal upon Mies van der Rohe in convention assembled in 1958 at Cleveland, Ohio.

Recommended by Resolutions Committee.

DISPOSITION

To be referred to the Regional Director, A.I.A., as being the sense of the convention delegates.

Thanks and appreciation to ex-President Trevor W. Rogers

RESOLUTION

Sponsored by
Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, this meeting of the New York State Association of

Architects, in convention assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., on Saturday morning, September 21, 1957, terminates the administration of Trevor Warren Rogers as president, and

WHEREAS, there has been no one in the past who has more fittingly fulfilled the office of president, or who has more capably conducted the affairs and duties of our association as its president, and

WHEREAS, there will always remain in our memories his patience, fortitude and clear thinking as our inspired leader,

WE THEREFORE RESOLVE to record his attainments in our archives and here and now rise in an expression of our appreciation and thanks for the accomplishments of Trevor Warren Rogers during his tenure as president of the New York State Association of Architects, 1955 - 1957, and be it further

RESOLVED that, as he departs, we express to him by this unanimous rising vote the sincere wish of everyone here assembled that his departure be in name only, and that his guidance and leadership will be available to us always. May the Architect of the Universe ever watch over him and his beloved wife to the end that they may enjoy everlasting peace, happiness and prosperity during their lifetimes.

DISPOSITION

Adopted September 21, 1957.

Thanks to Committee on Receptions and Recreation

RESOLUTION

Sponsored by
Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, the ladies who are guests of the N.Y.S.A.A. have enjoyed their stay at Buffalo during our convention this September of 1957, and

WHEREAS, this enjoyment would not have been possible except through the ceaseless efforts of the Committee on Reception and Recreation,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the N.Y.S.A.A., in convention assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., September, 1957, in behalf of the women guests of the N.Y.S.A.A. and at their special request, wishes to commend especially Mrs. Roswell E. Pfohl and Mrs. Robert J. Stoll and the members of their committee for the cordial welcome extended to the ladies and for the thoughtful and interesting planning of activities for their entertainment during the convention.

DISPOSITION

Adopted September 21, 1957.



Luncheon Meeting, Friday at the 1957 Convention. Matthew W. Del Gaudio, Toastmaster.

Thanks to Exhibitors

RESOLUTION

Sponsored by
Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, the convention of the N.Y.S.A.A. would be limited in scope were it not for the co-operation and participation of the manufacturers of building materials and allied products, and

WHEREAS, the exhibits now on display during the convention at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo in September, 1957, are outstanding in their presentation,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the N.Y.S.A.A., in convention assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., September, 1957, does hereby express its appreciation and thanks to all of the exhibitors for their co-operation and ingenuity, and be it further

RESOLVED that the N.Y.S.A.A. wishes in particular to commend Donald W. Love and Frank S. Mazurowski for their untiring efforts and to extend to them the sincerest thanks of the convention as well as its fullest appreciation.

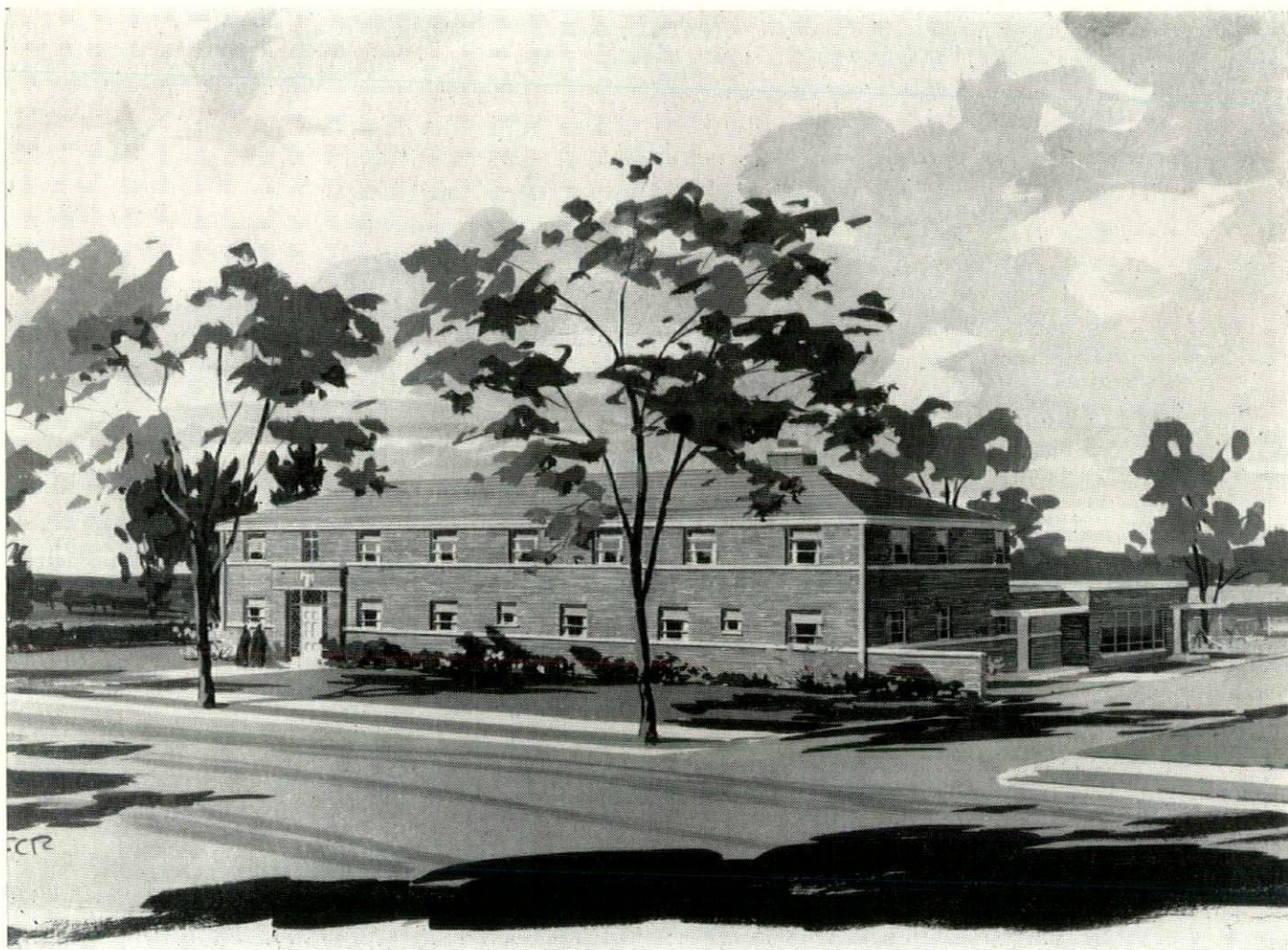
DISPOSITION

Adopted September 21, 1957.

ST. CATHERINE'S CONVENT

HILLCREST, NEW YORK

CHARLES SILDUN, *Architect*



The rapid growth of St. Catherine's parish and the consequent increase in school enrollment necessitated housing facilities for the Dominican Sisters who have become the educators of the children attending St. Catherine's Parochial School.

Location of the site and terrain features are excellent. The site has an elevated, inspiring view of the Chenango River Valley and overlooks a recently completed arterial highway leading to the North country. The plot is adjacent to the Hillcrest shopping area and to the church and school grounds.

Basic requirements of the program included housing for 10 sisters, reception, chapel, refectory, kitchen, laundry, guest rooms, music-library room, office, community room and service facilities. The solution arrived at was a "U" shaped plan which encloses an exterior secluded.

A novel design feature includes the addition of a kindergarten area attached to the service area of the convent. The effect is a departure from traditional convent design concepts. It was felt that placement of kindergarten with the convent would create a pleasant psychological transition of the pupil from his home environment to that of school life.

Great stress was placed upon the design principle

of creating a "home" for the Sisters rather than to follow the principle of creating an "institutional" type of structure. This has been achieved on the exterior facades and the use of "home decor" on the interior has created the effect of residential comfort. The design concept has met with acclaim by all who are familiar with the design and operation of convents.

The structure is constructed as a brick veneer frame building. The classroom area and the chapel area are of fire resistive construction. Walls and ceiling are plastered and painted. Floors are vinyl tile. The heating system consists of hot water dampered baseboard heating with automatic control system. Included is a 6 station call system enabling easy contact with personnel throughout the building. Fire equipment is placed strategically throughout the building. Two remote stairways service all levels of the building.

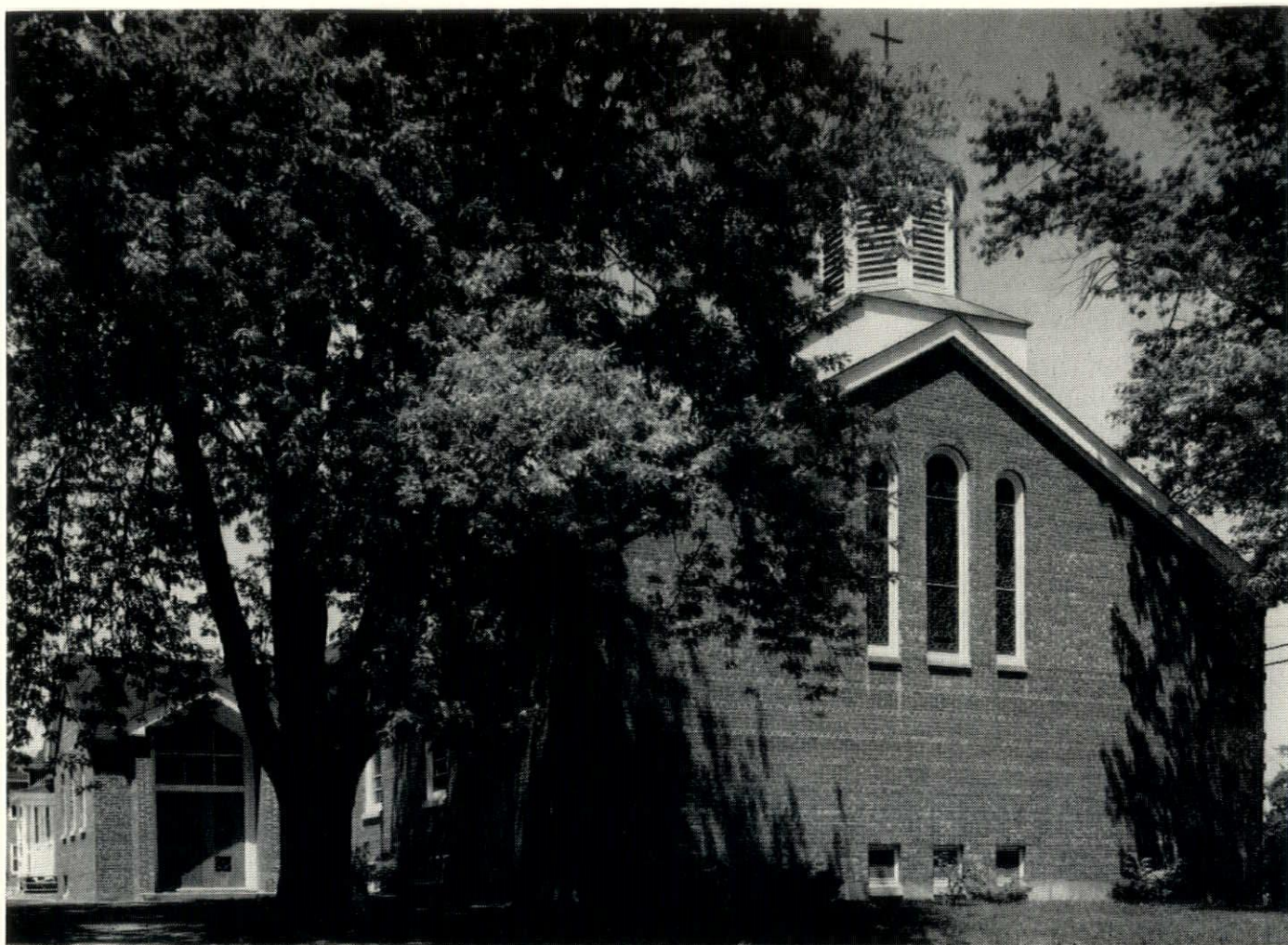
COST DATA (Not including Furnishings) Built 1957

General Construction	\$ 78,989.00
Plumbing	11,874.00
Heating & Ventilating	10,687.00
Electric	8,950.00
	<hr/>
	\$111,600.00

CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH

RAVENA, NEW YORK

CHARLES ROCKWELL ELLIS, *Architect*



Located on a corner lot at the intersection of two primary streets and replacing in part an original building erected in 1890 and destroyed by fire May 11, 1951.

The location on the site was controlled by the owners' desire to rehabilitate the westerly portion of the building which was only slightly damaged by the fire.

The plan was dictated by the desire for an expandable nave and the further desire to eliminate street noise insofar as possible.

The foundations and interior basement partitions are of concrete blocks supporting 6" Flexicore pre-cast concrete slabs. The exterior walls are of sand-

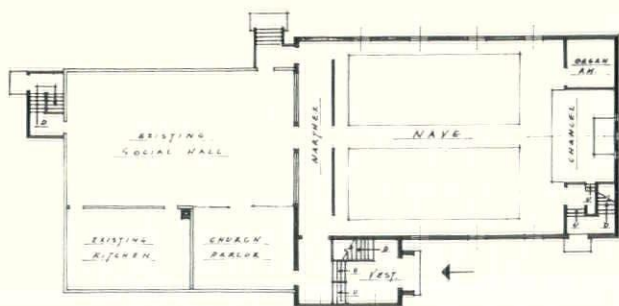
finish red colonial brick backed up with Celocrete blocks. Laminated arches support the 2" wood roof and asphalt shingle roofing.

A fire wall, fire doors, and a glazed fireproof metal partition separate the new and rehabilitated portion of the completed structure.

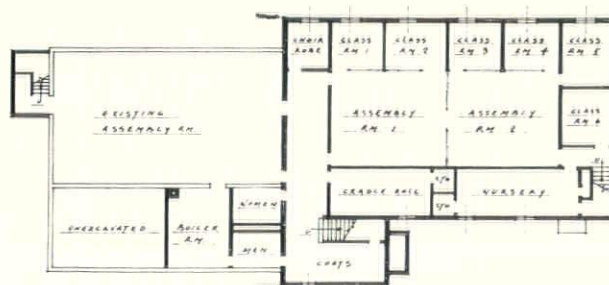
The trim and furniture are birch complemented by the pastel antique glass of the windows and the maroon velour drape in the reredos.

Completed in 1953, the construction cost for the new work was \$67,399.00, or 70 cents per cubic foot.

The furniture and furnishings were installed at a cost of \$7,356.00.



MAIN FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

SARGENT, WEBSTER, CRENSHAW & FOLLEY, *Architects*

A small congregation in Camillus was meeting in a Baptist Church. We were engaged to design a building for 65,000 dollars excluding the site. The church was to seat 180 people and have provisions for expansion.

First a complete site development was studied which included a church seating 300, a parish house and parking facilities.

Since expandable churches propose a problem of proportions in one stage or another, it was decided to establish a form or forms that would look complete in both stages. Also, a religious atmosphere was desired and it was felt that height would be the best solution at this budget. After a few schemes, the triangular plan was decided upon because of its religious connotation and the best square footage usage was obtainable. By sitting the congregation in the wide portion, we could seat 180, and this put the church in the narrow end where space was not as critical.

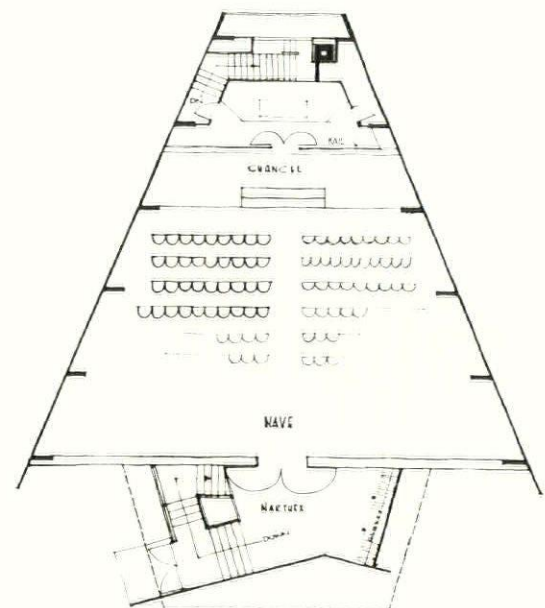
The north elevation has the same shape as the plan giving the feeling of continuity. The narrow end is 14 feet wide and the wide end is 60 feet. This forms a warped surface on the roof surface.

The feeling of height was established by making the nave 40 feet high, and the narthex ceiling 7 foot 3 inches high. At the altar end on the 14 foot wide end there is an 8 foot by 40 foot cathedral glass window. This window also contributes the desired feeling of height.

The basement has the minister's office, a social room, kitchen, two toilets and heater room with space for an air conditioning plant.

The future growth of the church will develop as indicated on the plot plan. This addition will double the seating. Since most of the congregation arrives by automobile, we felt a covered area to load and unload was desirable. This would be established by continuing the future narthex roof line as indicated on the plot plan.

The construction of the basement is concrete block. The first floor construction is wood joist connected to the steel tie beam for the laminated beams of the nave. The laminated beams are held longitudinally by the wood roof deck. Over the deck there is one inch of rigid insulation and wood shakes. On the vertical surfaces of the narthex and north side of the church, cedar beveled siding is used, on the interior and exterior. Above the narthex roof line the nave is enclosed with glass 6 feet wide following the roof line of the nave. The remaining area is finished with plywood and sheetrock.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
1" = 10'

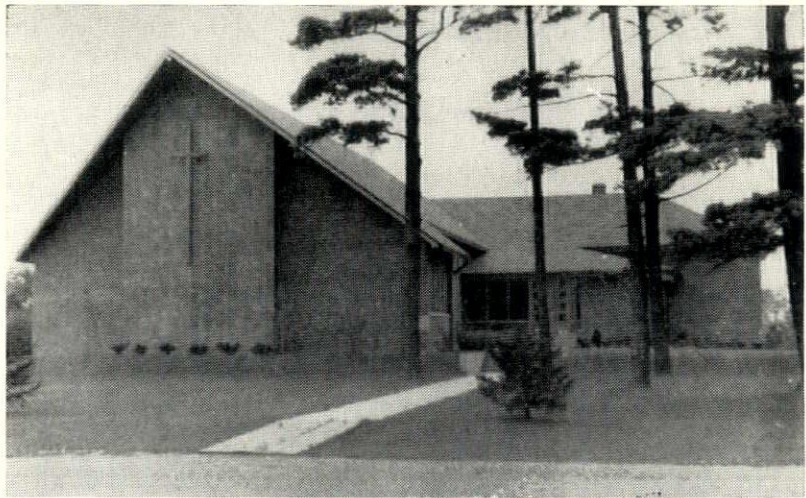
ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

NEWFANE, N. Y.

GORDON HAYES, *Architect*



Original four room school house purchased by the congregation of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.



St. Andrew's Episcopal Church of Newfane, N. Y., after remodeling work and addition.

With church attendance steadily increasing, expanded or new facilities are constantly in demand. In some cases a new building is found to be the only solution, while in others, expansion of existing structures seems most expedient. In many cases the Architect is presented with an outdated building which he is to incorporate into a scheme of contemporary feeling, use and appearance. Gordon Hayes, a Buffalo Architect, has been faced with many such problems and has met with a good measure of success.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church of Newfane, New York is one instance where an abandoned school building, vintage 1861, was purchased and used for worship, church school and social activities. The energetic young vicar increased the membership so that expansion was absolutely necessary. The site and use of the old school house had gained in sentimental value so that it had to be spared, yet incorporated into the design of the total required facility.

The old building contained two large rooms with a center entrance and hall with stairs from the hall to the basement. One large room was used for worship, the other for church school. Its first floor level was 6'-0" above grade. A rather awkward belfry contained a school bell and the brick face was much the worse for wear. Fortunately, the solid masonry exterior walls and hipped roof were found to be sound. With this as a basis, Mr. Hayes proceeded with his design. A Nave addition was located off one end and at right angles to

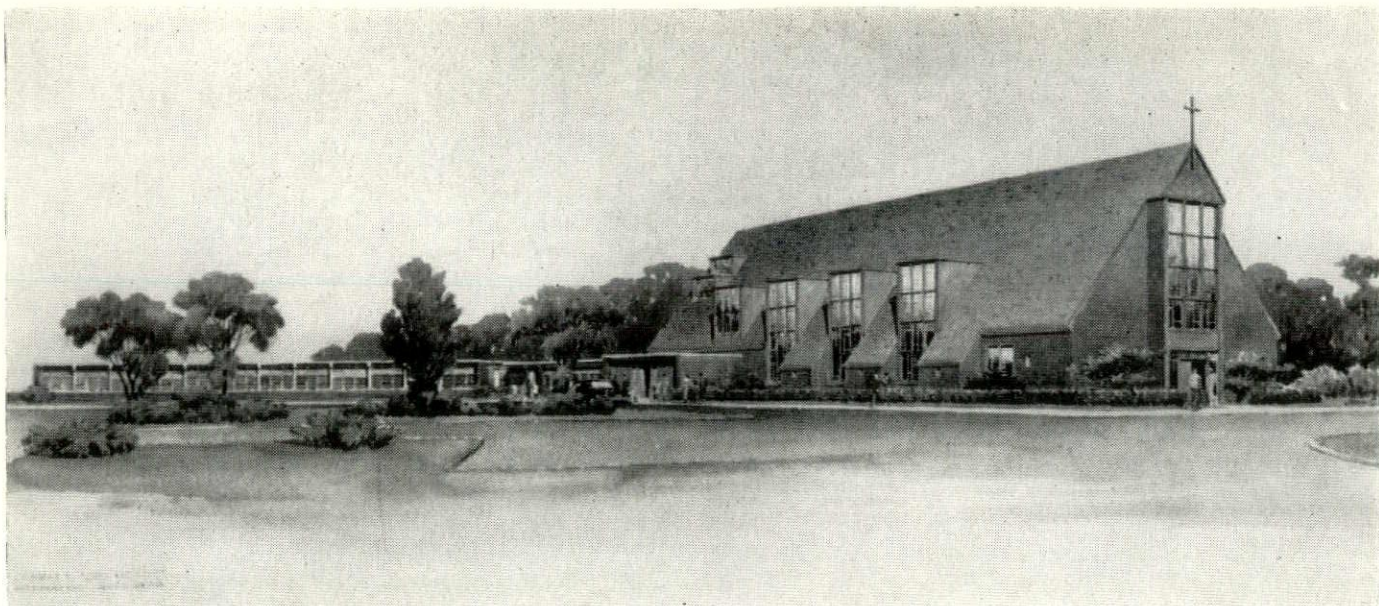
the existing building. The projected entry was located at the inside corner of the now "L" shaped mass, so that an adequate vestibule and generous Narthex was provided. The Nave addition, which seats 140 persons, includes a Chancel, Sacristy, Baptistry and Choir Loft. The area originally used for worship is now a chapel seating 40 people and through use of full height folding wood doors can be used for overflow attendance during religious holidays. Interior Nave finishes include a Kasota veine full height reredos, an Imperial Danby Marble altar, cherry panelled chancel walls, terrazzo Baptistry floor, laminated arches and wood roof deck. These were all tied together and made to "sing" by the tactful use of bronze religious appointments.

The basement of the existing building was remodelled to include the new Boiler Room, remodelled Rest Room and Classroom. The new addition basement serves Parish Hall and church school requirements.

The exterior of the new addition and old building were faced with a soft beige, pink brick in flemish bond and the vertical strip colored antique glass windows accentuated with Kasota veine projected jambs.

The height from original grade to first floor was eased visually by terracing.

This work was completed in the fall of 1956 at a cost of \$116,000.00.



ST. THOMAS MORE CHURCH AND SCHOOL

BRIGHTON, NEW YORK

CONWAY L. TODD, *Architect*

In designing a Church and School for the newly-created St. Thomas More Parish in the largely built-up and exclusive East Avenue-Brighton section of suburban Rochester, we were faced with several problems. The first was that of placing the required buildings on a handsomely-landscaped estate without disturbing the existing Tudor Influence mansion in which the elderly invalid owner of the property is to dwell as long as she may live. In addition, the approximately 215 foot wide strip of land on the east side of the parcel of land is restricted by deed to residential use only. It was further desired that the required parking areas and play area for the School be so placed and screened as to be as undisturbing as possible to the neighboring property owners. Three other existing buildings on the site, two small residences and a large garage with an excellent apartment above, were to be retained for use as Rectory, Caretaker's apartment and meeting room use.

Glancing at the Plot Plan, you will see that we placed the Church facing East Avenue but set well back from the street. A connecting passageway leads to the School which is canted at an angle so as to extend almost due north and south. Because of heavy travel on East Avenue, we have widened the existing driveway and introduced a grassed island down the middle to provide one-way in-and-out traffic. There is a large turnaround in front of the Church, widened out for cars stopping at the main entrance; along the easterly side of Church and School a drive sufficiently wide for loading and unloading while still permitting cars to pass; and at the rear of the property, a parking area capable of taking about 125 cars. A return driveway borders space for parking another 35 cars.

The Church is Contemporary but not extreme in design. Masonry walls inside and out are built of 8, 12 and 16-inch long bricks laid up in a random pattern and fully bonded. The bricks are in variegated tones of a warm rosy hue. Exterior woodwork, all of redwood, will be painted, as will be the steel sash. The roof will be of heavy asphalt shingles laid over rigid insulation on top of 1½-inch thick plank decking.

The low projections on either side of the Nave over which the sloping roof carries are shrines flanked by confessionals. A feature not indicated on the rendering will be a large coat of arms of St. Thomas More located in the gable above the window over the main entrance to the Church. This will be carved in redwood by William Ehrich, Sculptor, and polychromed in the authentic colors of the original.

Seating approximately 700, the lofty interior with its tall windows will include a choirloft at the opposite end of the Nave from the Sanctuary, a room where mothers with their small children may hear Mass without distracting the rest of the congregation, and a Baptistry separated from the Narthex by a wood screen and doors in a very open design. Ample sacristy space will provide for the needs of priests and altar boys. The 50-foot-wide Nave is spanned by laminated wood arches reaching nearly 50 feet high above the floor level. These are finished in a light natural finish as is all interior oak trim and woodwork. The exposed roof deck, supported on natural finished laminated wood purlins, will be painted.

All windows in the Church proper are to be glazed on the exterior with pale tinted seedy glass, varied colors being arranged in a random pattern. Stained glass windows will be placed to the inside of the deep window frames as funds become available. It is expected that the great window above the main entrance, as well as the Baptistry window, will be finished complete with stained glass at the time of the opening of the Church. A magnificent window depicting St. Thomas More and various events in his life has been designed by Pike Stained Glass Studio of Rochester for the entrance window.

It is interesting to note that the color glazing of windows and the carved coat of arms were covered by proposals obtained by the architect and incorporated in the specifications as fixed amounts to be included by the General Contractor in his base bid, the successful bidder to make subcontracts with the artists concerned for the work. We have found on several occasions that in this way we can include the work of

allied arts without pain to the owner. Of course, if figures run too high, these are items which can be omitted until such time as the money situation eases.

An enclosed passage between Church and School is convenient to the parking areas and will be particularly appreciated as a Church entrance in stormy weather.

The School is Contemporary in design, functionally planned to provide eight well-lighted modern classrooms. The Meeting Room indicated on the Plan has been eliminated and two classrooms substituted. Toilet Rooms, Principal's Office, Book Room, Health Room and a Heater Room, grouped about a widened corridor or lobby at the north end of the School, adjoin the passageway from the Church. A future wing projecting to the west from this area will provide a meeting hall and two additional classrooms.

Laminated wood beams supported by pipe columns or brick bearing walls support the flat roof of the School, connecting passageway, side entries and Sacristy areas of the Church. All flat roofs are of 2 5/8-inch thick plank decking topped with rigid insulation and built-up roofing. The exposed beams and underside of wood decking will be painted.

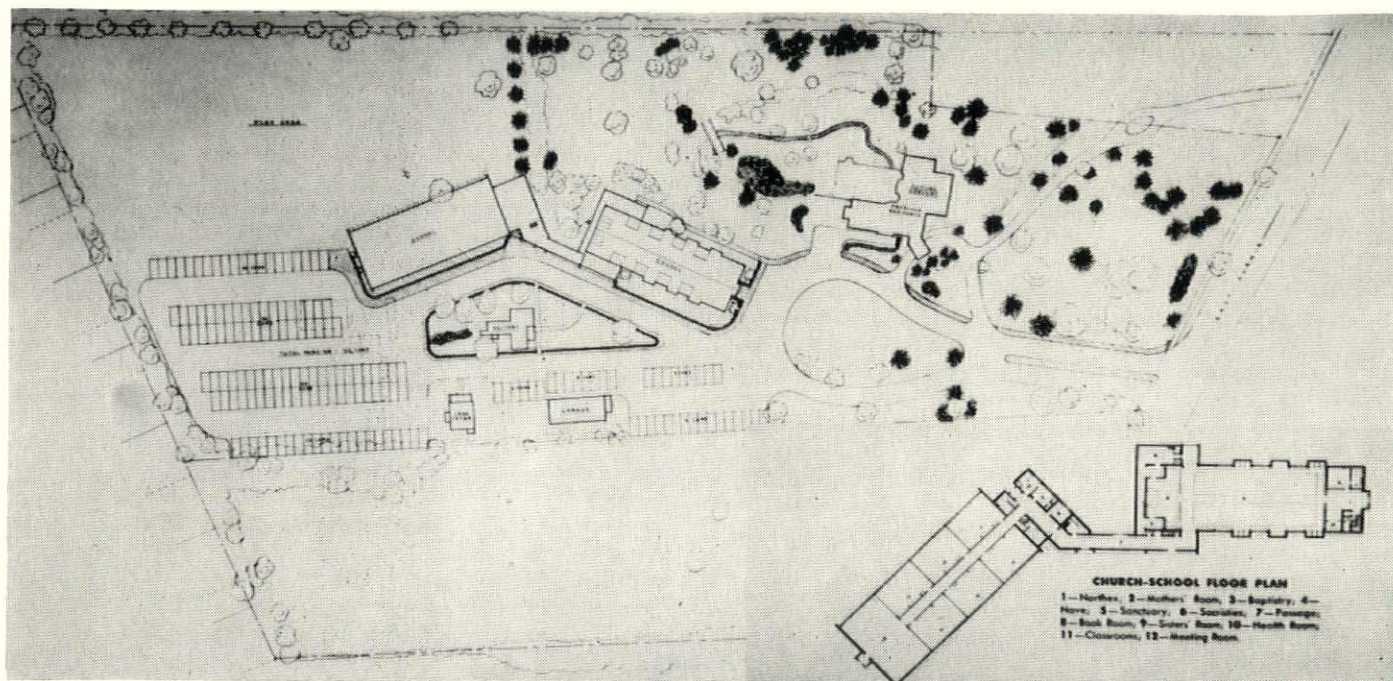
extending the length of the Nave to the wall separating Nave and Narthex. This tunnel contains heating ducts and also acts as a return air plenum.

In general, flooring will be asphalt tile throughout except for the ceramic tile floors of toilet rooms and janitor's closets. The Sanctuary will have oak wood block flooring, the Balcony oak strip flooring.

Heating is to be gas-fired forced hot air supplied through baseboard diffusers in both Church and School. In summertime these diffusers supply direct outside air which may be exhausted through large vertical wood louvers in the side walls of the Sanctuary to plenums and in turn pushed to the outside by exhaust fans. In the School, fans expel air through louvers in the chimney.

Lighting in the School will be fluorescent, while the Church fixtures will all be incandescent. The lighting of the Nave is to be a combination of very handsome modern hanging fixtures as well as spots located in a lighting cove for lighting the ceiling. Spots in back of the arch at the front of the Sanctuary and behind the vertical wood louvers in the side walls of the Sanctuary will light the altars.

Other furnishings for the Church include oak pews,



School corridor walls are glazed structural tile as are the classroom walls below the windows and below the chalkboard and corkboard areas of the classroom end walls. Toilet Rooms have glazed structural tile walls and ceramic tile floors. The brick walls of the connecting corridor extend into the lobby of the School. Other walls are plastered. The classroom walls adjoining the corridor are taken up with teacher's closet, pupils' wardrobe with accordion folding doors, and a work counter containing a sink over which is a display board. The corridor borrows light from the classrooms through glass panels beside and above the door as well as through glass panels at the ceiling over the work area.

The Church and School are of concrete slab on grade construction. Because of a rock condition, the only areas below grade are the Heater Room, the floor of which is dropped 2'-10" below ground floor level, and a pipe trench extending from beside the Heater Room below the floor of the connecting passage, in to the center of the Nave in front of the Sanctuary and

a simple oak altar rail and a baldachino, as well as a main altar and four side altars, to be executed in Botticino marble.

Of particular interest are the carved Stations of the Cross, a large crucifix to go on the Sanctuary wall above the main altar and four statues to be mounted against the brick wall above the two side altars and the two altars of the Shrines. All are being designed and carved of wood in Switzerland especially for this project. These will all be faintly colored in part and highlighted with gold. The bronze tabernacle and other altar furnishings selected by the Pastor, Rev. Francis J. Pegnam, are handsomely executed and fully in keeping with the design of the building.

In every respect it has been a distinct pleasure to work for and with Father Pegnam. His knowledge, his cultivated taste and his unflinching cooperativeness and good humor have led us to produce what we think will be a very satisfactory solution to the problems he gave us to solve.

(Continued on Page 37.)

THE GREEK REVIVAL

INSTALLMENT 5

MOULDINGS

By CARL F. SCHMIDT

The houses of the Colonial, Post-Colonial, and Greek Revival periods, generally speaking, were rectangularly shaped, box-like structures. The masses were relieved by cornices, pilasters, columns, window trim and entrances. These decorative features were built up of a series of plain and moulded pieces of wood. Every architectural style, as would naturally be expected, had its own characteristic conception and development of mouldings.

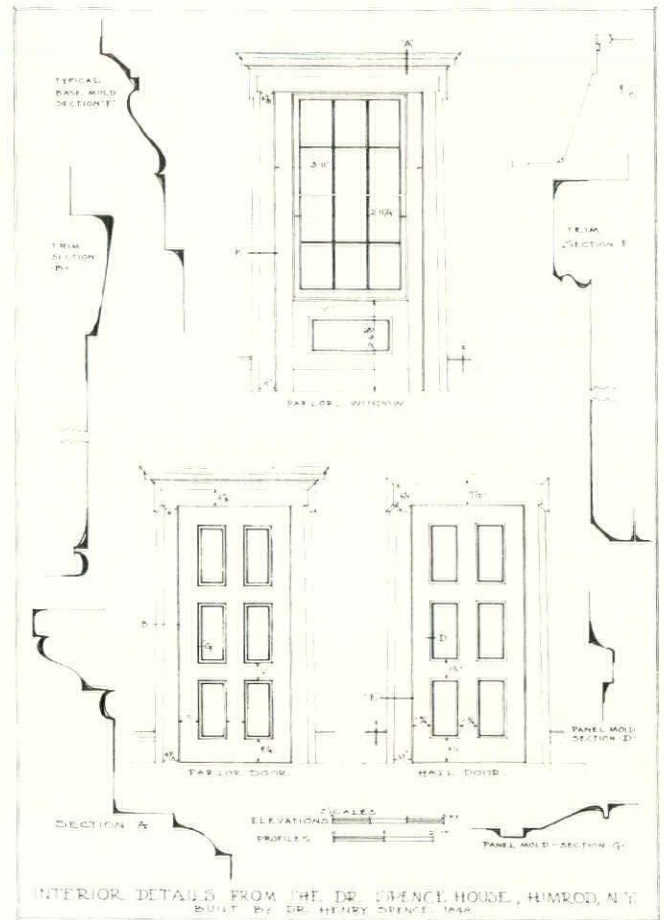
Wherever pieces of wood join or butt together, or butt against brick or stone masonry, weathering begins its work of destruction. Rain and dampness cause the wood to rot. Therefore, builders long ago learned to protect all joints and projections with moulded members designed to cover or lap joints and to shed water. Hence, a knowledge of construction and a feeling for the material are the essential elements for anyone who undertakes to design mouldings.

It is the design of the profiles of the mouldings, their size and relationship to the plain surfaces that exercises a marked effect upon the building and gives character and style to the work. Every historic period developed its particular style of mouldings and they were just as important a part of the style as were the plans, materials and methods of construction.

We can say that mouldings correspond to words in literature. All writers use words just as all architects and builders use mouldings. The success or failure of a piece of literature or an architectural motive depends upon the skill with which the author chooses words or the architect puts members of mouldings together.

It is only since the 1920's that architectural historians have taken an interest in the Greek Revival. For many years we have read about and listened to the criticisms heaped upon the style and its mouldings. One writer states, "They, too, have lost that instinctive feeling for good wooden scale"; and another, "they lost all respect for material." Another comment often made was, "the Greek Revival mouldings are crude imitations from the stone architecture of Classic Greece to a white pine treatment." These and other comments were heard in our classrooms when the Greek Revival was discussed. But now they are beginning to see the merits in the Greek Revival and all the biting criticism is reserved for the architectural era between the Columbian Exposition in Chicago and the great depression.

It is but natural that Greek Revival details are often influenced by the Post-Colonial, because most of the builders, no doubt, received their training working on Post-Colonial buildings, or working under master craftsmen who had been trained in that style. Most likely this was the reason the Greek Revival mouldings were reduced in scale and were more in character with wood. Somehow the American craftsmen grasped the feeling of the material, wood, and sensed that the various members could be made smaller in wood than in marble or stone. Although they developed a new sense of scale different from that of Classic Greece, the scale varied in different localities just as the scale of the mouldings varied during the Colonial and Post-Colonial periods.



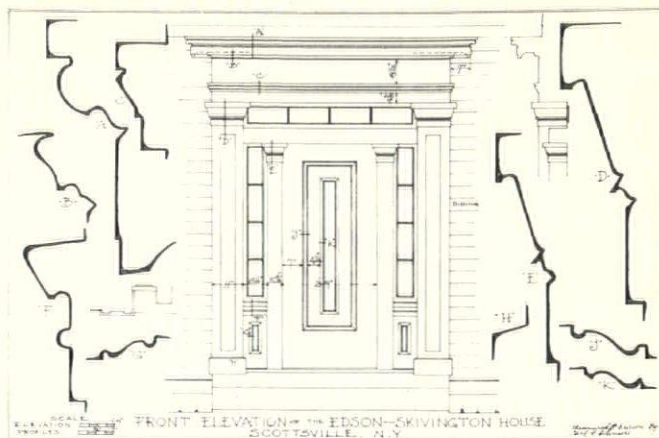
In the beginning when the work was done by the professional or trained architects, the profiles of the mouldings more or less closely followed the Classic Greek. But later as the style became popular, and builders handbooks were available, the architects and builders developed many mouldings not based on the Classic Greek. They redesigned the Classic Greek mouldings to express the character of wood, changed the profiles and parts so that they could be cut easily with a moulding plane and introduced additional members where necessity required. To these builders architecture was not an *archaeological* problem, but they considered the Classic Greek as a form of architecture which could be adapted and developed to satisfy the needs of the American people. The professional architects first used the large volumes of Stuart and Revet, but soon the handbooks of Asher Benjamin, Minard LaFever and Chester Hills became available and from these handbooks the builders created new forms and mouldings. Many of the builders copied the designs and details directly from the handbooks, just as many architects today copy from the architectural magazine plates, but other architects and craftsmen used the handbooks as a source of inspiration and developed new forms, details and mouldings, resulting in an architectural style distinctly American. But what is especially interesting to us to-

day is the wide departure from the Classic Greek mouldings, in spite of the fact that Benjamin, LaFever, and Hills were familiar with the books of Stuart and Revet.

Until the steam power planing mills began operating successfully in the cities, all the mouldings were made or "run-out" with a hand plane. The knife of the plane was cut to the contour of the moulding desired. Every builder had his collection of planes. It was not uncommon for a good carpenter to have two or three hundred planes. During the Greek Revival Period industrialization made great strides and by 1835 the larger cities had steam powered planing mills. Of course in the villages and in the country mouldings were made with hand planes until the 1850's and even until the beginning of the Civil War. We should always allow for the so-called "time lag" as the new ideas moved westward from the coast cities. Albany would have planing mills before Rochester and Buffalo. There was the same "time lag" as the Greek Revival style spread westward from the coast cities to Syracuse, to Buffalo, and into Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin.

After measuring at least all the important details of the Greek Revival houses in Rochester, I do not believe any stock mouldings were used in their construction. But after 1835 when Rochester was growing with leaps and bounds and thousands of small two-story and story-and-one-half houses were needed, the crown mouldings, bed mouldings, mouldings across the tops of windows and door panel mouldings were run in the steam-power planing mills. There is no question but that the manufacturing of stock mouldings was one of the principal causes for the decline in craftsmanship which persists to the present day.

Since every craftsman had his own set of moulding planes there was a certain similarity in his work, but he rarely used the same combination of moulding twice. That is one method by which we are able to assign several houses as the work of the same builder. For example, we know that Isaac Loomis was the ar-



chitect and builder of the Nathaniel Rochester House and from the similarity of some of the mouldings in the Hoyt-Pond House, we would not hesitate to say that he was also the architect and builder of this house. This similarity of mouldings made from the same set of moulding planes is often clearly visible in the villages. Scottsville is a good example. Here the crown mouldings of the main cornice, echinus moulding of the pilaster caps, as well as other mouldings on the house are very similar in five of the best Greek Revival houses, so we can readily assume the same builder was responsible for all of them.

Beginning in the later 1830's a complete new variety of mouldings were developed by the builders which were in harmony with the classic spirit and appropriate to the material, wood. The depth of the moulding was very shallow and very few curved sections were used. They consisted of wood strips, fillets, cants or beveled surfaces. In some of the houses one can find but two or three curved sections on all of its mouldings. It is interesting to note that some of the present day architects are using mouldings of similar design and believe they are developing something new.

EXHIBITION OF THE WORK OF OTTO R. EGGERS, ARCHITECT

An exhibition presenting a half century of the art and architecture of Otto R. Eggers, partner of the architectural firm of Eggers and Higgins, took place at the Architectural League, 115 East 40th Street, New York City, October 15 to October 26. Mr. Eggers, who began his career fifty-eight years ago as a \$2 per week architect's clerk, rose in his profession to become a fellow in the American Institute of Architects, an Academician in the National Academy of Design, and to be associated in the design of the Jefferson Memorial, the National Gallery of Art, the National Archives Building and scores of this country's renowned hospitals, universities, and public and commercial buildings.

Approximately one hundred and fifty sketches and renderings in several media illustrated Mr. Eggers' diverse and extensive ability not only as an architect but as an artist which has been his lifelong work and hobby. A wide range of subjects were offered including a color study for the famed Rector's restaurant, New York City, the soon to be dedicated Senate Office Building, Washington, studies of several Yale University and Indiana University buildings, the Arch of Titus in Rome, St. Mark's Church in the Bouwerie, the Milan Cathedral, Italy; the World War I Memorial at Montfaucon, France; an aerial view of the

Schaefer Brewery, Brooklyn; an elevation of the Temple of the Scottish Rite, Washington, D. C.; the interiors of the Browning Library, Waco, Texas; an Outdoor Theatre for the United States Naval Training Station, Bainbridge, Maryland; St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City; the Roosevelt Memorial at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City; early studies of the National Gallery of Art; an Old Dutch Farm House on Staten Island; Mr. Eggers' dog, "Scooter," and others.

In 1912 Mr. Eggers was the first recipient of the famous Le Brun Scholarship for study in Europe, awarded annually by the American Institute of Architects. Several of his sketches made at that time will be on exhibit. He was born in the Greenwich Village section of New York City in 1882. Today, at 75, he commutes daily to his drawing board at Eggers and Higgins, 100 East 42nd Street, from Mamaroneck, N. Y. His twin sons, David and Richard, are among the nine partners of the firm. He holds membership in several honorary societies including the British Royal Society of Arts; the Society of American Etchers, the National Sculpture Society, the American Federation of Art, the Architectural League and the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects.



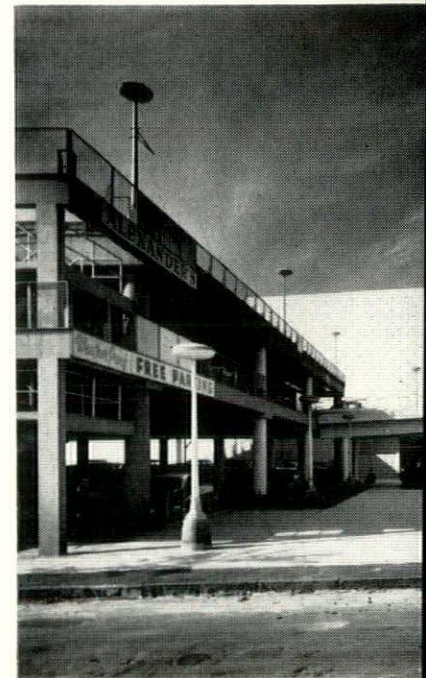
Alexander's Department Store is a $3\frac{1}{2}$ story building containing 150,000 sq. ft. of selling area. The store is a steel frame faced in a pattern of glazed brick of two colors. A porcelain enamel and glass skin treatment is used partially on one of the facades.



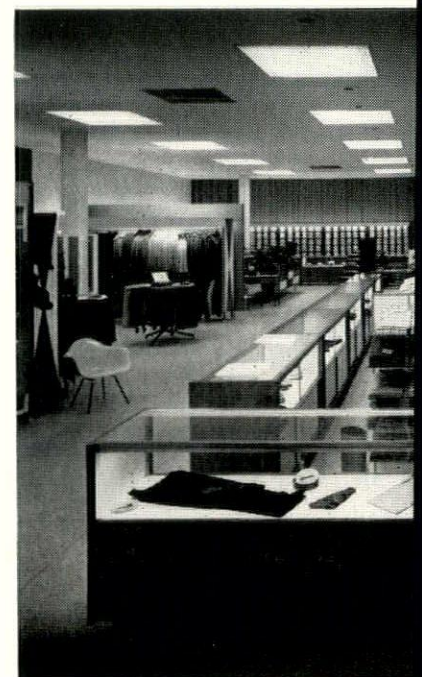
The hat department is an alcove off the main sales area, giving the customer more privacy. Stock is kept on open shelves for easier selection. The panels over the hat fixture have white line drawings of hats of the 1890's and early 1900's. The panels are shades of blue, green, red and yellow, and in addition to providing a bright color accent, the panels direct a customer's eye to the hat department from both entrances.

TWO DEPART ALEXANDER'S WALLACHS

KETCHUM, GINA



The steeply inclined plot of land is utilized by taking advantage of the access from street and parking are making each floor a "Main Floor." It can accommodate 800 cars and is accessible from



The large sportswear island fixture plays show merchandise with accessories on display on the back fixture. At shorts.

MENT STORES

White Plains, New York
 Roosevelt Field, New York

SHARP, Architects



ended by three streets has been uti-
 nce in elevation to provide direct
 each of the three sales floors thus
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shopping easy. The showcase dis-
 and the entire sportswear stock is
 it is the alcove for sport coats and



The open stairway leads to the clothing department in the basement. Calling attention to the stairway location is the brightly lighted stained glass screen placed over the well, which is easily visible from both entrances as well as from the store exterior. The hat department in the background creates a partition between the men's furnishings department and the ladies shop.



The shirt department with uninterrupted open shelving is at rear. In foreground is the white shirt display fixture enabling convenient selection. The tie units are between the shirt department and the sportswear island. This careful grouping of related merchandise saves the shoppers time and energy.

Building for the State of New York, 1790-1890

PART XII

THE STATE EDUCATION BUILDING

HARLEY J. MCKEE

For the last article of this series a building of fifty years ago will offer a contrast to those described previously and illustrate several aspects of architectural practice which are rare today. In 1907 a competition was held to select the architects and the design for the State Education Building in Albany. That was common procedure then in the case of public and institutional buildings, assuring equal consideration to all who wished to obtain such commissions. Some offices maintained a more or less permanent "competition department" in which a senior designer led and criticized younger men recruited from recent graduates of the architectural schools, where they had studied design under competitive conditions emulating the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. A number of them had also studied in Paris itself, but in any case they were familiar with the "Grands Prix," the "Concours" and the Renaissance-Classic elements of composition which made up the standard vocabulary of monumental buildings, and which governed the accepted logic of planning as an art and a science. Some of the most successful designers taught in schools or ateliers, in addition to practice, and were in a favorable position to recruit talented younger men to make studies and execute much of the fine draftsmanship necessary to the presentation drawings for a public competition. In design, at least, it was a short step from school to office; India ink wash exercises led eventually to the "Public Competitions!" Many readers will remember the large volumes published under that title by the T-Square Club of Philadelphia, in which each year programs and noteworthy solutions of governmental and institutional building competitions appeared.

The program for the State Education Building listed the usual detailed requirements and room areas, and in addition expressed or implied a number of special limitations. The site, facing Washington Avenue, was long and shallow, with a projecting portion at the rear forming the stem of a "T." The level of Washington Avenue dropped off considerably toward the east. "Much ornamental detail is not thought desirable. The main reliance must be upon form, proportions and color effects, without descending to gaudiness or relying upon multiplicity of colors." The building was to be placed in the middle of the front of the site, 25' or 30' back from the sidewalk, with a space of about 50' left at each end. A terrace in front was thought undesirable and interior courts were to be avoided. The main entrance was to be near the middle of the front, with subordinate entrances near each end. The approximate placing of main elements on certain floors was suggested; for example "it seems clear that the audience room had better be placed in the east end of the basement." A hierarchy of rooms was established: "the rooms of first dignity in the building are those of the Board of Regents, the Commissioner of Education, and the general rooms of the State Library." Proper functioning of the building was emphasized, of course, as it would be today.

The total room area practically required that the rear area of the site be utilized. Furthermore, its size was about that demanded by the general rooms of the



library, and its seclusion offered a good location for that major element. However, the axis of the rear projection did not coincide with the center of the front, where the main entrance was expected to be, and this fact posed a difficult problem of plan adjustment, which was met in various ways by the competitors. It is noteworthy that the winning design by Palmer and Hornbostel effects a smooth and easy transition from entrance axis to library axis through the placement of the main stairway. One enters the main vestibule, turns right, ascends the stairway, turns left and enters the library. It is a solution which appears simple and easy after it has been found, but which must have been reached by hard study and more than a little inspiration; here is an instance of Henry Hornbostel's phenomenal ability to find just the right scheme.

The commission was awarded to Palmer and Hornbostel, who proceeded to make further studies, and eventually, working drawings. One important problem of exterior detailing is shown on the photographs reproduced here, which were presented to the author by James D. Curtin. A full size plaster model, on a wooden framework, of the corinthian order, was erected on the site; it resembles the one shown on the competition drawings. The photograph of the finished building, taken late in 1912, the year of its dedication, indicates a great change in the entablature. The top floor is occupied by a museum with skylights; the problem was whether the blank wall space should be taken up by a normal entablature plus an attic, or whether the frieze should be widened and the attic eliminated. The latter scheme was adopted, and in this author's opinion the building gained in simplicity and dignity through the change. Contemporary opinions appear to have differed. The editor of the *Architectural Record*, in the November 1912 issue, deplored the "inordinately stilted frieze" but he stated that the building "presents as well so many points of excellence." He thought "the impression of the long colonnade of the main front leaves nothing to be desired" and "the fenestration and detail in the wall behind the colonnade is excellently in character."

The combination of large arches with a screen of columns evoked a variety of comments. N. C. Curtis offered this bay composition as a commendable ex-

ample in his book, "Architectural Composition." "In the Educational Building at Albany by Henry Hornbostel, Architect, we have a highly monumental colonnade backed up by an equally monumental arcade, each accentuating the grandeur of the other." The editor of the *Architectural Review*, in the June 1907 issue, said, "The successful scheme by Messrs. Palmer and Hornbostel is a curious, Roman sort of motive, the main wall being divided into nine vast, arched bays, more or less masked by a great colonnade of twenty-eight shafts that seem to serve no strictly economic purpose, while their esthetic function is apparently that of hiding the gigantic arches behind, which themselves do not express the many minute subdivisions necessitated by the plan." He thought that the plan itself was "direct and straightforward," and indeed, on the merits of the plan there seemed to be quite general agreement.

Today public competitions are about as rare as formal monochrome wash renderings and rendered plans with "mosaic," classical ordonnance is not customary, details are not studied at full size in place, and plans are not composed with much regard for the relative dignity of rooms. These are some of the changes of half a century.



RETURNING FULBRIGHT PRAISES REBIRTH OF FRENCH STAINED GLASS ART

Efrem Weitzman, the first American artist to receive a government grant to study the art of stained glass in France, reports on the high caliber of creativity displayed by contemporary French stained glass artists. Recently returned to the United States Mr. Weitzman comments on a situation of unparalleled opportunity existing in France for artists, as well as on many items of considerable interest to architects, clergymen, and manufacturers.

The modern renaissance of the ancient art of "vitraux," Mr. Weitzman states, is the direct result of progressive leadership from the French Government through its organ of reconstruction, Les Coopératives de Reconstruction d'Eglises Sinistrées. Commissions are being given to highly promising young artists as well as such established artists as Villon and Chagal. And a remarkable liberality and catholicity of taste has been exhibited in permitting these artists to exercise complete freedom in their designs. As a result one may often be surprised to discover a non-objective window in a Romanesque church; and perhaps equally surprising is the eminent success of this combination. Says Mr. Weitzman, "This makes clear that the contemporary artist can speak with the same spiritual authority as artists in other times."

"The fallacy in general public feeling that the replacement of shattered windows in ancient churches should imitate the antique style of the earlier windows is thus brought to the fore. American clergymen

and architects could well afford to take note of what is being done in France. It has been demonstrated that value resides in the spirit in which the work of art is conceived rather than the aping of that which belongs to another time."

In 1956 the recipient of an unprecedented Fulbright to study stained glass in France, Mr. Weitzman explains that whereas most Fulbrights spend the study period at a university, he felt that the most valuable use of his time would be in a personal examination of the windows. As a result he travelled for eight months to visit not only the famous masterpieces of stained glass art, but also many lesser known treasures located in the small villages. His itinerary was recommended to him by leading workers in the field, and covered significant works both ancient and modern.

A professional stained glass designer who has done extensive study in architecture and stained glass design, Mr. Weitzman has many windows in this country to his credit, as well as a travelling exhibit which has been widely shown. He previously worked in St. Louis. Born and trained in New York he returns to this country well versed in the contemporary French innovation of "dalles de verre." In this new technique the leading between the individual panes of glass is replaced with cement.

Mr. Weitzman has documented his trip with color slides which will form the basis of a lecture tour.

STATE BUILDING CODE

PLUMBING

Municipalities of New York State have been administering plumbing regulations through grants of power from the state legislature for about 90 years.

In New York, as elsewhere, the development of such regulation has been slow and irregular. Most of the larger communities of that state have plumbing codes. Many of the small ones do not. Altogether, more than three quarters of the state's population are protected by plumbing regulations of some kind.

But now, beginning about January 1, 1958, a new phase in this long development will open. The new state code applicable to plumbing will become effective in 228 cities, towns, and villages which have voluntarily accepted the State Building Construction Code. This includes half the cities of the state and 40% of all New York municipalities having a population of more than 5,000.

In September, the New York State Building Code Commission held public hearings in five different cities on the proposed plumbing regulations. For the Commission, one of the surprises of the hearings was the considerable display of support and commendation from plumbers and officials of plumbers' organizations.

Some opposition had been expected. But the wide circulation of the public hearing drafts of the new code, and the public hearings too, cleared away much of the misinformation on which this opposition was largely based. Some of it, however, persists.

One misconception is the notion that the state intends now to take over the job of administering and enforcing plumbing regulations throughout the state. Actually the State Building Code Law is a home-rule law. The new plumbing regulations will be administered and enforced, like the other portions of the state code, by local officials. In some instances, in fact, where a number of products are acceptable, the code provides that the installer shall consult with the local authority, and that the judgment of the local authority shall prevail.

Another common mistake is the idea that the state will now regulate licensing. The State Building Code Law, under which the Code Commission does its work, expressly states that the issuing of licenses and permits "shall continue to be the responsibility of the municipalities of the state."

The New York State Building Code Commission was created by an act of the legislature in 1949. A Joint Legislative Committee which recommended the creation of the code commission, had studied local codes in the state for several years and found them sadly deficient.

Why, they asked, should these regulations be different? With few exceptions, are not the requirements of buildings and their component parts—including plumbing systems—the same in one municipality as in another?

Yet an estimated 1600 plumbing codes alone are used in this country, all of them different. The need for a generally accepted plumbing standard has long been recognized by architects, by plumbers and the plumbing industry, by inspectors, sanitary and mechanical engineers, and health officers.

In carrying out its assigned task of preparing a uniform state code, the State Building Code Commission

began with a building code for one- and two-family houses, most urgently needed because of the housing shortage of the postwar period; this was promulgated in November 1951. The Commission issued another part of the building code, applicable to multiple dwellings, in December 1953, and a third part, covering general building construction, in February 1956.

Each of these portions of the state code, including plumbing provisions, was based, as far as practicable, on performance principles; that is, the functional requirements of buildings and their component parts and systems are set forth, without specifying the details of materials and methods for their accomplishment.

The Commission recognized, as meeting these performance requirements, two plumbing standards of the American Standards Association: one, the Standard Plumbing Code, A40.7, approved as an American Standard in 1949; the other, the American Standard National Plumbing Code, A40.8, approved in 1955.

Recognition of these standards by the Commission was based on their authoritative sponsorship and wide acceptance, although their arrangement and content were not always fully consistent with the state code.

Since the provisions of the state code are framed not in terms of specific products, but in terms of performance requirements, the Commission has also provided a Code Manual, a handbook that describes and illustrates acceptable ways of satisfying those performance standards. The architect, plumbing contractor, or plumbing inspector who follows the Code Manual is assured that the materials and methods described there are acceptable, although other products which satisfy those requirements may also be used.

New products of proven merit are not barred because they do not appear in the manual. The local building or plumbing official has the power to decide whether or not they meet the performance requirements of the Code.

Thus, the plumbing requirements of the state code have included the performance provisions of the Code, two generally accepted plumbing standards which meet these performance requirements, and a Code Manual which describes and illustrates some of the acceptable products and techniques.

Over the five- or six-year period in which the state code and Code Manual have been used in New York State communities, this system has worked. After an initial period of adjustment and field experience, plumbers and inspectors have found the plumbing provisions of the code and the recommendations of the Code Manual easy to understand and use.

A number of building and plumbing officials have pointed out, however, that a single booklet, incorporating all these separate provisions, could be more conveniently handled. If this were done, moreover, the standards could be clarified and conflicting or inconsistent provisions eliminated.

Essentially this is what the state code applicable to plumbing is designed to accomplish: to provide, within two covers, all the performance provisions for plumbing of the State Building Construction Code, the applicable provisions of the two other standards previously recognized by the Commission, and the

(Continued on Page 26.)

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plumbing illustrations of the Commission's Code Manual.

What procedures were followed in the preparation of this code? The technical staff of the Code Commission, under the supervision of its director, Arthur J. Benline, includes architects and engineers specializing in every branch of building technology. Louis S. Nielsen is the Commission's plumbing engineer. Over the past year, this staff has brought out several drafts of the plumbing regulations; the public hearing draft, in fact, is the fourth.

The earlier drafts were used mainly for discussion and criticism by the technical staff and commissioners. But copies were also circulated among a limited number of specialists in the fields of plumbing and public health for criticism and suggestions.

First among these was Earl Devendorf, Director of the Bureau of Environmental Sanitation of the State Department of Health. At present, the Bureau still recommends the Standard Plumbing Code of 1949, which it publishes as Bulletin 23, Minimum Requirements for Plumbing Recommended by the New York State Department of Health. Mr. Devendorf and the Bureau have never recognized the American Standard National Plumbing Code of 1955, because they have felt that the latter standard, too, was a stopgap standard; a new ASA plumbing code is even now in preparation. Progress in plumbing research since the 1949 Standard Plumbing Code was written has also made a further review of this field desirable.

The specialists in the Department of Health have therefore reviewed and criticized extensively these drafts of the proposed plumbing regulations. The role of the State Department of Health in this project has, in fact, been fairly described as a "collaboration."

The public hearings on the state code applicable to plumbing were held simultaneously in five different cities of the state. Almost three hundred persons, including some of the most prominent men in this field, attended the meetings. The stenographic record of their criticism and suggestions, supplemented in some instances by written reports, and other comments received before and after the hearings have been reviewed by the commissioners and technical staff. Some of these suggestions will lead to changes in the proposed regulations.

The new plumbing code covers a number of important subjects not generally found in local plumbing regulations. Temperature relief valves or energy cut-off devices are required at hot water heating equipment. Relief vents are required for various soil and waste stack installations. There are venting require-

ments for suds pressure zones in drainage and vent systems to prevent suds backup conditions at fixtures on the lower floors of buildings. There are provisions also for radioactive waste disposal and piping.

The proposed state plumbing code permits the special types of venting which have been used increasingly in recent years. Such venting has proven satisfactory in use in many large municipalities, and by extensive research at the National Bureau of Standards and various university laboratories. The Code permits "stack-venting" of bathroom and kitchen fixture groups when each fixture drain connects directly to the stack, with water closet connection lowest in a one-story building, or when such fixtures are so connected on the top floor of a multi-story building. The Code also permits "loop" and "circuit" venting of batteries of such fixtures as water closets, pedestal urinals, and floor standard slop sinks, under special conditions.

But individual venting or back venting is required for fixture traps, except that where the fixtures are grouped close to the stack one of the special types of venting may be used. In such instances, the choice between special and individual venting will probably depend on comparative costs and the availability of proper fittings. For example, at present the individually vented F & W frame line would be more economical than a wet vented frame line using standard fittings. Similarly, although stack-venting is often less expensive, it is obviously unsuitable where flexibility in fixture location is necessary or desirable. In the same way, circuit and loop venting, may, under some conditions, cost less than individual venting.

The point to be made is that the new regulations will probably not lead to spectacular reductions in cost. They do, however, promote technical uniformity and flexibility.

Architects working in several different municipalities will find the increasing number of communities using the state code especially encouraging. The spectacle of one municipality prohibiting a plumbing installation which a neighboring municipality has found perfectly acceptable has always seemed absurd. The continuing growth, therefore, of uniformity in plumbing regulations in New York State should make the architect's task a little simpler.

All the benefits, in fact, to the building and plumbing industries as well as the public, of uniformity and technical progress may be expected to increase as the list of communities using the State Building Construction Code grows.

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President's Reception.



Scene from the Buffalo-Western New York, Host Chapter's Skit lampooning "Public Relations."

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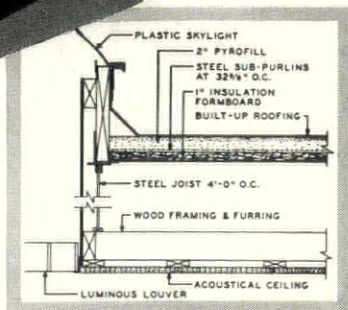
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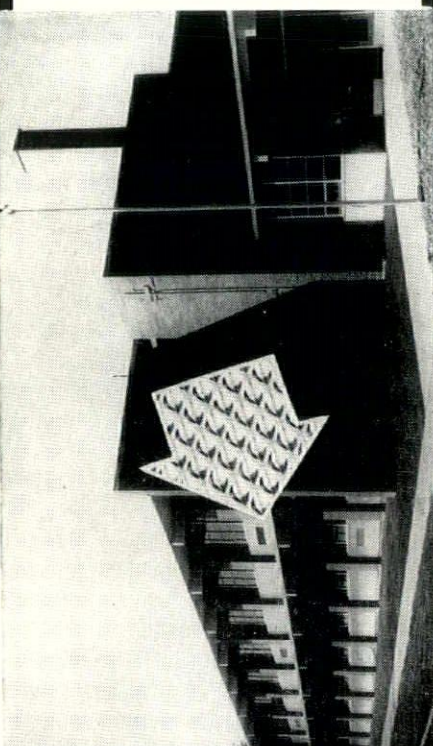
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By fussy folks who hold the view
That he should do the way they do.
They know exactly how he ought
To be in feeling and in thought;
In attitude and in belief,
Until his talent comes to grief—
Himself abashed and fairly cowed
By mental jostling of the crowd.

How a creative thought arises
Is one of destiny's surprises,
How gifted minds wring from the blue
Conceptions hid to common view
Transcends all logic and all sense,
So anyone is pretty dense
Who tries to regulate and bind
A person of inventive mind.

(Unless, of course, the guy's a phony,
His genius nothing but baloney
Concocted by the lazy oaf
To get himself a chance to loaf.
In such a case, dispel his trance
By toe implanted in his pants.)

—The Donley Observer

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

Fine weather guaranteed a good attendance at the first meeting of the 1957-58 year, at the sumptuous Otesaga Hotel, Cooperstown. Our host was Edmund J. Booth of Utica.

In order to permit wives of members to hear the featured speaker of the day and visit some of Cooperstown's famed attractions, such as James Fenimore Cooper House and the Farmers' Museum, the program schedule was reversed. Mr. G. E. Kidder-Smith, noted author of architectural works, spoke directly after the luncheon, therefore. His theme was the title of his recently revised book, "Sweden Builds," with emphasis on the multiple housing currently under construction. Illustrating his talk were several score color slides, showing some of Sweden's ancient precedents first, then numerous examples of the beautifully-sited housing which in Mr. Kidder-Smith's opinion has raised Sweden's general level of architecture to the finest in the world.

Many of the speaker's slides depicted Vallingby, a Stockholm suburb (which was discussed in the April 1957 issue of "Architectural Record"). This commuter-town of some 25,000 is being built by private enterprise on land which has been the property of the City of Stockholm for generations. Sweden's capital city has systematically bought land for over 100 years and done the city-planning for it. As a result, the beauty of the natural site, (reminiscent of parts of Manhattan, with bold rock outcrops, watery inlets, and fine trees) has been retained and magnified by the careful zoning of areas and siting of groups and individual buildings.

He pointed out Vallingby's thorough separation of the pedestrian and the auto, both in the vast housing groups and in access from the latter to the shop-

ping and cultural center and commuter station. What especially impressed this viewer was Mr. Kidder-Smith's statement that Sweden's is an architecture which is all-pervasive, highly-civilized, demanded by and appreciated by "Everyman." Details pointed to this subtly: groups of flowering plants in large, modern concrete urns deposited at bus-stops, public squares, etc., regularly by city crews, and replaced by other flowers in season; murals of interest to children, painted on the exposed basement wall of a large apartment building to discourage youthful scrawling and incite new artistic interest, apartment balconies by the hundreds in the treetops, as close as 3 feet to full-grown pines. (What a challenge to bulldozers in America!)

EASTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER

The following have been elected to serve as officers of the Eastern New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the year 1957-1958:

President—John J. Quackenbush; Vice President—J. Charles Cataldo; Secretary—Frank J. Matzke; Treasurer—Paul W. Benedict; Directors—Fay A. Evans, Jr. (1955-1958), James A. Mero (1956-1959), Bailey M. Cadman (1957-1960); Director of State Association—James A. Mero.

NEW YORK CHAPTER

On October 23, Wednesday, the New York Chapter's Fall Meeting was held—more details will follow.

Robert W. Cutler was guest speaker last September 12th on Radio Station WNYC's program, "Architecture For the Good Life." The subject under discussion was entitled, "The Defense of Glass." Jeffrey Ellis Aronin has been moderator of these weekly Thursday evening programs.

Harry M. Prince, of New York City, was elected to the presidency of the New York State Association of Architects at their annual convention, September 19 to 21, 1957, held in Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Prince, a practicing architect in New York City, is a former president of the New York Chapter. He is a former Deputy-Commissioner of the Department of Buildings of the City of New York, and has served for the last twelve years as architectural consultant to the State Legislative Committee on Housing, in which capacity he has assisted in the drafting of the state-wide Multiple Residence Law, the Multiple Dwelling Law and the Mitchell-Lama middle-income housing law. He succeeds Trevor W. Rogers of Buffalo.

TECHNICAL AND VISITING ARCHITECTS COMMITTEE LUNCHEON

Some candid remarks on earthquake design and slide presentations of a bright array of his recent thin shell structures were highlights of a talk by Mr. Felix Candela of Mexico City at a Chapter luncheon on Wednesday, September 25. The reception and luncheon honoring Mr. Candela was held jointly by the Committee for Foreign Visitors and the Technical Committee.

The views on earthquake design, prompted by the recent severe quake in Mexico, were perhaps a bit dismaying to those seeking a pat answer to the problem. According to Mr. Candela, "the attempt to design for indeterminate earthquake forces is problematic—success is much the result of pure chance—it is easy to justify something after it happens!" He reported that about 4 or 5 buildings collapsed completely, all of very poor construction; of the many others damaged, one or two are to be destroyed, the rest repaired.

There were no conclusions as to the relative advantages of tall or low buildings, concrete or steel frames—the same percent of each were affected. The worst effects were said to have been caused by the coincidence of a similar natural period of resonance for the building and the quake; when superimposed the effect is multiplied and "becomes too big to design for."

In presenting his own highly interesting work, Mr. Candela modestly brushed aside esthetics and stated that he designs curved thin shell structures because "I like them—they are cheaper in Mexico—competition there requires something a bit different." Mr. Candela was introduced by Robert W. Cutler and A. Gordon Lorimer. The large and enthusiastic attendance numbered 110, almost a record for a luncheon meeting.

The 1955 winner of the Lloyd Warren Fellowship in Architecture, Charles R. Sutton, discussed low cost housing and community planning at a special presentation on Wednesday, October 16 at 5:30 p.m. at 115 East 40th Street. The work and photographs of Mr. Sutton were on public view from October 14 through 18.

STUDENT CHAPTER ACTIVITIES

A lecture series to commemorate the Centennial Year of the A.I.A. is being sponsored by the Schools of Architecture at Columbia University and Pratt Institute and the Dept. of Architecture at Cooper Union for the Student Chapters of the American Institute of Architects. The lectures, entitled "The Architecture of the Last Hundred Years—Romance and Reality," were held in the Grace Rainey Rogers Auditorium of the Metropolitan Museum at 8:00 p.m. on Friday, October 18. The speakers were James Fitch, who discussed Walt Whitman's Broadway; Sibyl Moholy-Nagy, whose topic was "The Dwellings of High-Class New York One Hundred Years Ago"; and Paul Zucker discussing an "Experience of Three Dimensions, 1957 versus 1857."

Preceding the lectures there was a Buffet Supper for the students at the Jager House, Lexington Avenue at 85th Street, sponsored by the New York and Brooklyn Chapters of the A.I.A.

The New York Chapter is proud to announce the purchase of a slide projector and screen for general committee use in bringing to the membership new and exciting aspects of the profession.

S. Robert Greenstein has been named an associate of Kelly & Gruzen, architects and engineers, of New York, Boston and Newark. Mr. Greenstein is a registered architect in the State of New York, and a member of the New York Chapter.

The National Institute for Architectural Education, 115 East 40th Street, New York City, has joined the New York State Division of Housing in a new research program to determine how best to reduce the high costs of home construction. The Institute will conduct a series of national competitions for undergraduates at sixty-

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five architectural colleges. Three cash prizes will be awarded: (1) for the best entry by a student in elementary design for a typical apartment, (2) by an intermediate student for an entire building, and (3) by an advanced student for a project and site plan.

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

The New York Chapter extends its welcome to 20 new Corporate and 4 Associate members who have chosen to join the A.I.A. and actively support the profession.

SYRACUSE SOCIETY

Sparked by our newly-elected President Edwin B. (Ed) Bruce and his Executive Committee, the Syracuse Society has launched another meeting year with an

excellent series of lectures. A rousing vote of appreciation was given outgoing President James (Jim) Curtin and his officers at the first 1957-58 meeting on September 12th. During their 2 terms of office, they instituted and maintained a new type of program which resulted in much fuller attendance. This year promises to be another banner year, judging from the start thus far made.

On September 26th, at the first luncheon which featured a speaker, the Society heard Paul Robson of Robson and Woese, prominent local consulting engineers, deliver a fine talk on Architect-Consulting Engineer problems. He made a plea for better co-ordination of structural with mechanical trades, to prevent, for example, the frequent destruction of pipe trenches by bulldozers.

The Third Annual Clambake was held September 11th as a joint sociable of the Architects, Land Surveyors and Professional Engineers at "Big Mike's." After the preliminary athletic contests were over a feast ensued during which some ten thousand clams were consumed along with fried chicken and side dishes. Approximately 250 attended, a large percentage of these being architects.

Syracuse Society luncheon meetings are held at the Yates Hotel, twice a month, one meeting featuring a speaker, the other a regular business meeting. On October 10th, C. J. Pollatsek, Secretary of the Syracuse Builders Exchange, spoke on the work of his group in handling jurisdictional disputes. Considerable credit is due the Exchange, (second oldest Contractor's association in the United States) for its very fair treatment of this all-too-common form of union disagreement.

Plans are well under way, at this writing, for the Society's A.I.A. Centennial Banquet to be held on November 6th at the Hotel Syracuse. Mr. Hugh Pomeroy, Westchester County Planning Board President, will be guest speaker, with Jerry Flynn of Rochester, popular radio performer, as toastmaster. Prominent local notables have signified their intention of using the guest tickets.

WESTCHESTER CHAPTER

The final meeting of the 1956-57 season was held at Dick Hayes Place on June 19th. Election and installation of officers for the 1957-58 season was the principal item on the agenda. These officers were the slate as recommended by the Nominating Committee and consisted of: President—G. Norman Blair; Vice President—Millard F. Whiteside; Secretary—Robert W. Crozier; Treasurer—James W. Peck; Directors: Class of 1958—Eli Rabineau and Donald Newman, Class of 1959—Paul Lips and John Thompson, Class of 1960—Russell Kilburn and H. Allen Tuttle.

Committee reports were: Scholarship Dinner by Millard Whiteside. Cash receipts for the dinner were \$2,450.00. Expenses were \$1,885.49. Net profit of \$564.51, plus Chapter Contribution of \$1,000.00, or \$1,564.51 total. A vote of thanks was extended to the Committee for their work.

Chapter Affairs by Norman Blair. New York State Association's new executive secretary has set up an office and will attend an early Chapter meeting. Millard Whiteside, on request of this Committee, presented at this meeting the Centennial Medal to Robert Lurcott, the 1957 Scholarship recipient, Norman Blair, President of the Chapter, and to retiring Directors Fred Voss, Harry McConnell and Gerson Hirsch.

SEPTEMBER MEETING

Messrs. Henry Weise and Jack Edelman gave an interesting movie-illustrated talk on uses, techniques, and installation of Styrofoam insulation.

Participation this year by the Chapter in the annual Home Builders Exhibition to be held at the County Center was discussed. The vote was negative on this matter and the subject dropped.

The Chapter decided to make available to the Chapter President, or if unavailable, the Chapter Vice President, \$100 plus first class round-trip railroad fare to each State and National Convention. \$175 set up in the annual budget, will be continued as partial reimbursement of convention delegates. This amount is to be divided among the attending delegates but in no case more than \$50 to each delegate.

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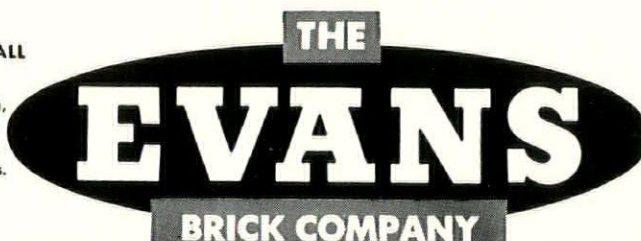
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THAT NECESSARY EVIL—THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

THOMAS H. MCKAIG, *Consulting Architectural Engineer*

In these periodic letters which have been cluttering up your desk for lo—these many years, I have frequently discussed new materials, new methods, new uses of old materials, and, without going too far out on a limb, I have given you my own ideas, or my own résumé of the ideas of others who know more than I do. Some of these new methods have gone over quickly and successfully—others, for some unknown reason, have fallen by the wayside. Occasionally a new method lies dormant for years and then gradually becomes an accepted practice. It is one of these ideas I want to talk about today.

Structural welding has, for many years, been an accepted practice. The knowledge gained through two world wars about the application and behavior of welding should have brought it into a much broader acceptance. This acceptance, however, has been very slow in coming—not by the architects and engineers, but by the fabricators—those whom you would expect to be the natural promoters of welding. The acceptance I refer to is not the acceptance by engineers, which prompts them to design a structure for the continuity which may be developed by welding, with a consequent saving of steel poundage. It is, rather, the acceptance of the privilege of substitution of welding for riveting of shop details, connection angles, seat angles, etc. For many years, most specifications have had this privilege of substitution written in, or, where it was not written in, it was granted if the fabricator requested it. But we continued to get the standard riveted angles used in the A.I.S.C. Handbook.

During the past two or three years, this old practice has been quietly giving way to the practice of shop welding the details—with no fanfare or fuss, no recognition of the fact by magazines or the A.I.S.C.—until today about one-half the shop details drawings we get to approve call for welded details. The big fellows have not turned to welding as much as the smaller and medium sized shops but when a trend once starts it is quite apt to permeate the entire industry.

This trend has posed a new problem for the man who checks shop details. The specification probably says, "End connection angles and other details, where not otherwise specified, shall be those given in the latest manual of the American Institute of Steel Construction." This raises the question, "Are the 3" x 2½" x ¼" connection angles, or whatever others may be substituted in the welded connection, equal to the 4" x 3½" x ⅜" angles called

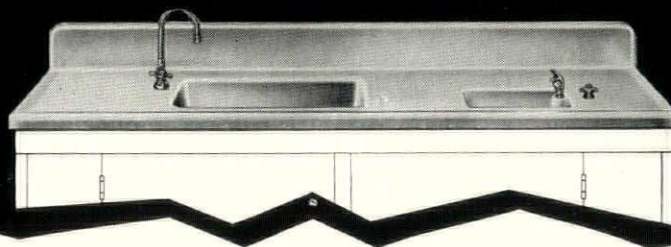
for in the A.I.S.C. Handbook?" And to make matters a little more complicated, each shop seems to have its own details and they differ materially, even as did the details for riveted construction before the organization of the A.I.S.C.

Since you and I, the architects and engineers, are the ones who are responsible

if we approve details which are trimmed a little too fine for proper safety, it is up to us to promote the adoption of a series of welded details similar to those of the A.I.S.C. for riveted construction. In the meanwhile, our office is using the details given in the Air Reduction Company Handbook, "Arc Welded Steel Structures."

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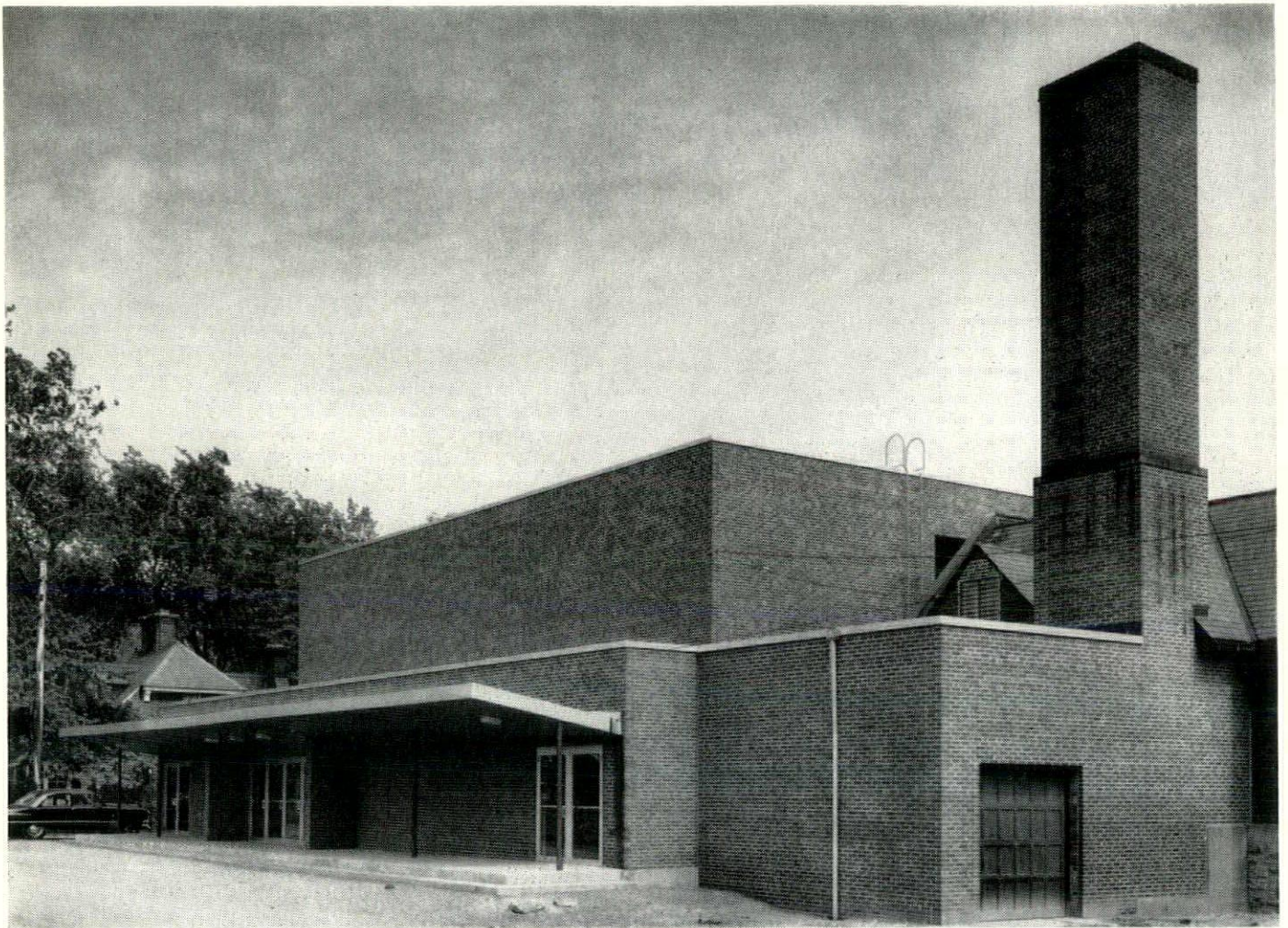
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COMMUNITY PLANNING FOR THE NEW YORK DISTRICT

The A.I.A. Committee on Community Planning for the New York District has aimed its discussions towards the A.I.A. description of its duties: namely, to inquire into ways in which the architectural profession can assume the position of leadership it deserves in the field of community planning.

The Committee agreed that the architect's gifts and training provide him with a different contribution from that of the city planner, landscape architect, or engineer and, indeed, one that most promotes the success and public acceptance of community replanning or of a new development.

Methods to make this contribution were summed up thus:

1. Service on official planning and housing agencies, local citizens' organizations, chambers of commerce, etc.
2. Public education, that is to say, forums, talks to students, newspaper articles, letters "to the editor," radio and television broadcasts.

Item 1. The architect's chief concern in a planning scheme is, the Committee believes, with the third dimension, and his responsibility should start at the

outset of any scheme, in the same way that he studies a single building in mass and in composition at the same time that he studies interior spaces and trafficways. He must, therefore, be a member of a planning team from the beginning.

The Committee suggests that there is need for a consulting board of A.I.A. members throughout the State, organized to help communities work out planning and zoning regulations. Many small communities, apparently, have little or no idea of what such regulations mean and what they might do for their communities.

Item 2. Newspapers welcome articles on local matters written from the architect's viewpoint: an historic building, a new playground, a shopping center, a revision of traffic regulation, etc. (And, by the way, our profession gains something every time a newspaper gives an architect a by-line.) Letters to newspapers, also, whether deploring or praising changes in community patterns and land use, find ready publication. And these, of course, are signed.

Articles describing neighborhoods with a special quality and character (e.g., Greenwich Village in New York City, Fresh Meadows in Queens, Greenbelt,

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Maryland) can help other localities to realize the possibilities of similar developments.

Talks to high school students would lead to replanning or renewal projects illustrated by students' models. The local A.I.A. Chapter could organize a high-school competition, with prizes, which would arouse community interest. Architectural schools often study development schemes for nearby open areas. Architects could serve on juries, analyzing and helping to publicize the solutions.

Architects unable, for any reason, to initiate radio or television broadcasts could provide professional broadcasters with planning subjects, or, as many have already done, lend themselves to interviews on one or another aspect of planning.

The Committee believes that the public in many communities is ill-informed about what planning means, and that architects can better translate its advantages into terms which the public will appreciate than can the other technical members of a planning team. An architect's normal practice gives him experience in making his client see what the future building will look like and what purposes it will serve, and could well explain these factors for a future neighborhood.

In general, the Committee believes that lack of coordination between town, city, and regional planning regulations is one of the chief weaknesses in planning techniques, and one of the first to be attacked. Architects must combine their efforts with those of planners to encourage coordinating legislation.

The Committee recommends that the A.I.A. National Committee consider the desirability of calling an inter-professional meeting to define the various

roles of planners, architects, landscape architects and engineers in this field.

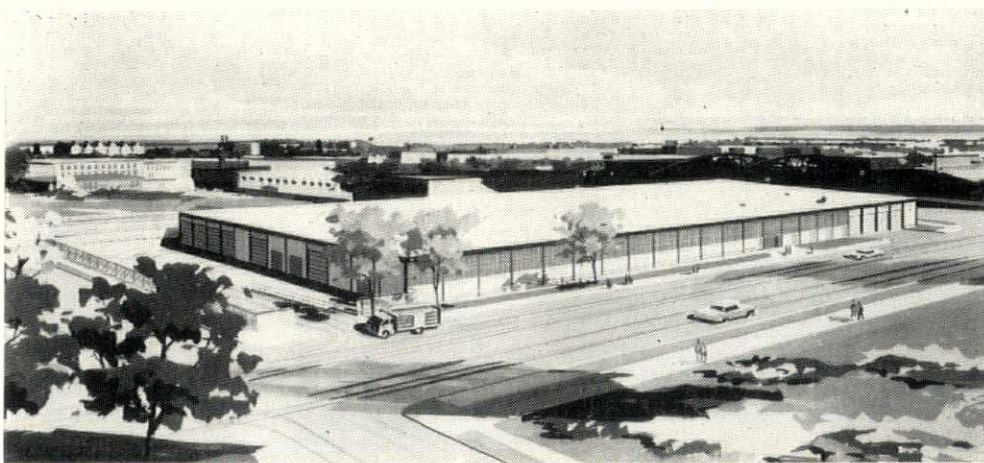
It suggests, also, that the National Committee consider a possible revision of our title that might better explain our purposes to the public-at-large. "Committee on Community Design" would, perhaps, clarify more accurately the architects' role, and separate it from the contribution of the planner. In any case, the New York Committee will follow whatever title the National Committee prefers.

To summarize:

The architect has a contribution to make, together with the other professions concerned, in solving problems of increasing population, traffic congestion, urban blight and the peripheral sprawl around congested areas. This Committee thinks that architects have a duty to make that contribution. It urges architects to pay honor to their realization that they are particularly fitted to supply the spiritual or enjoyment quality of a well-planned area.

Members of the Committee on Community Planning, A.I.A., New York District.

C. Storrs Barrows	Central New York Chapter
George D. Brown, Jr.	New York Chapter
Adolph Goldberg	Brooklyn Chapter
Melvin Kessler	Bronx Chapter
Donald W. Love	Buffalo-Western N. Y. Chapter
William Lukacs	Queens Chapter
Paul G. Mauch	Queens Chapter
Harry W. McConnell	Westchester Chapter
Kenneth W. Milnes	Staten Island Chapter
Daniel Perry	Long Island Chapter
Giles Y. Van der Bogert	Eastern N. Y. Chapter
Elisabeth Coit, Chairman	New York Chapter



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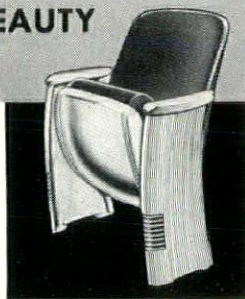
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EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

1958

The Publication Committee, in keeping with the policy of the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT, has selected the following list of subjects for 1958:

JANUARY-FEBRUARY ISSUE—Annual Roster Issue featuring Residential Buildings of all types, including Apartments, Hotels, Motels, Housing Projects, Private Residences, etc.

MARCH-APRIL ISSUE—Rehabilitation and Remodeling Issue devoted to all types of rehabilitation work.

MAY-JUNE ISSUE—Educational Buildings Issue featuring School Buildings of all types.

JULY-AUGUST ISSUE—Architectural Education Issue devoted to the students' work at the six Schools of Architecture in New York State: Columbia, Cooper Union, Cornell, Pratt Institute, Rensselaer and Syracuse.

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER ISSUE — Convention Issue, Rochester, New York, Buildings representative of the work of members of the Central New York Chapter, Rochester Society and the Syracuse Society.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER ISSUE—Commercial Buildings Issue featuring stores, shops, factories, shopping centers, theatres, banks, office buildings, etc.

Each member of the New York State Association of Architects is urged to submit one or more examples of his work for publication during the coming year. Editorial material should be sent to the Editor, Warren Neal Wittek, 819 Forest Avenue, Buffalo 9, New York; editorial comments should be directed to Charles Rockwell Ellis, Chairman, Publications Committee.



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CORROSION

By: MALCOLM B. MOYER

A new and growing branch of Engineering concerns itself exclusively with Corrosion. These specialists are usually graduate Mechanical or Chemical Engineers.

A membership in this organization brings in information on widely divergent problems.

The pipe lines which deliver natural gas to various communities in the state are being protected from corrosion by bars of magnesium planted at intervals and connected to the pipes by copper wires. These provide electrolytic protection to the gas mains.

Plates of zinc, attached to the hull of a Navy tug, have shown after fifteen months, that they will provide excellent protection of the iron hull, while in salt water.

Zinc plates have been used in boilers, where the water supply had a salty or alkaline content. The zinc is electro-positive to the iron and dissolves while protecting it. Such form of treatment provides a uniform protection for the iron surfaces as electric currents permeate the water content of the boiler.

For many years, boiler insurers have favored a light coating of scale to protect the iron surfaces inside a boiler. Even a thin coat of scale will delay the transfer of heat, and waste fuel.

A number of chemical concerns have been selling various compounds which are intended to drive the scale forming elements into solution or to precipitate them as a sludge.

Water compositions vary from week to week, and the use of compounds by inexperienced custodians often leads to trouble.

Many such compounds will cause a boiler to foam if used to excess. Others will attack brass valves. Recently the Allied Chemical Company has introduced a film forming element of magnetic iron oxide to protect the automobile engines using permanent anti-freeze.

Many of the new elements now being incorporated in "Modern Buildings" are subject to corrosion.

We can all do well to consider the liability to corrosion before incorporating these products in a building.

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(Continued)

Total Bid Price	\$468,096.00
Less: Outside Work	38,858.00
Cost of Buildings	<u>\$429,238.00</u>

	Sq. Ft. Area	Cubage
Church	12,150	300,420
Passage	918	11,707
School	<u>12,645</u>	<u>147,177</u>
Total:	25,713 sq. ft.	459,304 cu. ft.

Actual Cost of buildings as group \$16.69 per sq. ft.
.934 " cu. ft.

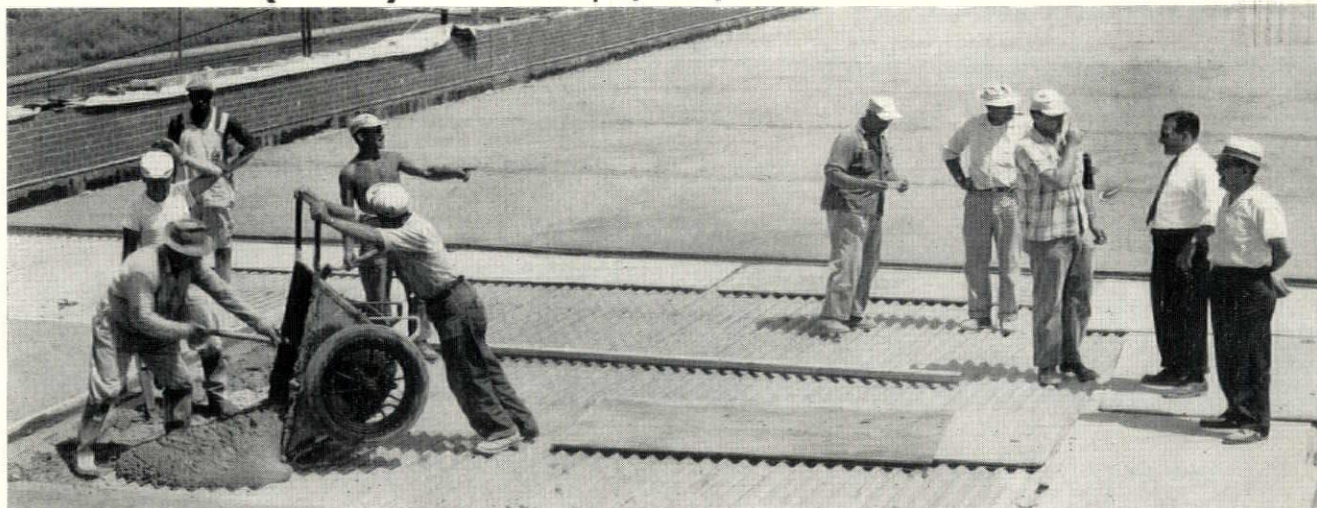
Estimated Cost of Church alone \$22.25 per sq. ft.
.90 " cu. ft.

Estimated Cost of School and Passage \$11.72 per sq. ft.
1.00 " cu. ft.

Cost of Outside Work — 8.3% of total cost

Above costs are exclusive of rock removal, liturgical furnishings and Architect's fee.

PERMALITE (Perlite) USED IN \$8,000,000 BUFFALO NEWS BUILDING



Photograph shows PERMALITE (Perlite) concrete aggregate being applied to a section of the new Buffalo Evening News mechanical building under supervision of Bert Bernstein, engineer and inspector for the architect.
Architect: Wm. Ginsburg Associates, New York City. Contractor: Siegfried Construction Co., Buffalo. Fireproofing: Ed Mader Plastering Co., Buffalo.

ROOF DECK: More than 92,000 sq. ft. four-inch thick PERMALITE (Perlite) concrete lightweight insulating aggregate was used on the roof area of this \$8,000,000 project. PERMALITE was applied over Granco galvanized Tufcor on six-foot center-to-center bar joists. PERMALITE provided both an insulated and fireproof roof deck, along with its lightweight features.

FIREPROOFING: More than 20,000 sq. yds. of fireproofing was applied and mixed on the job with a mixture of PERMALITE (Perlite) aggregate and gypsum in accordance with the instructions of the Underwriters Laboratories. This application provides a four-hour fire rating for the protection of the building against fire.

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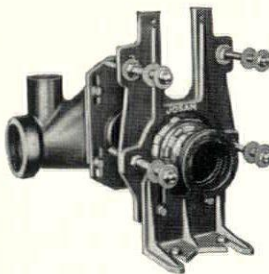
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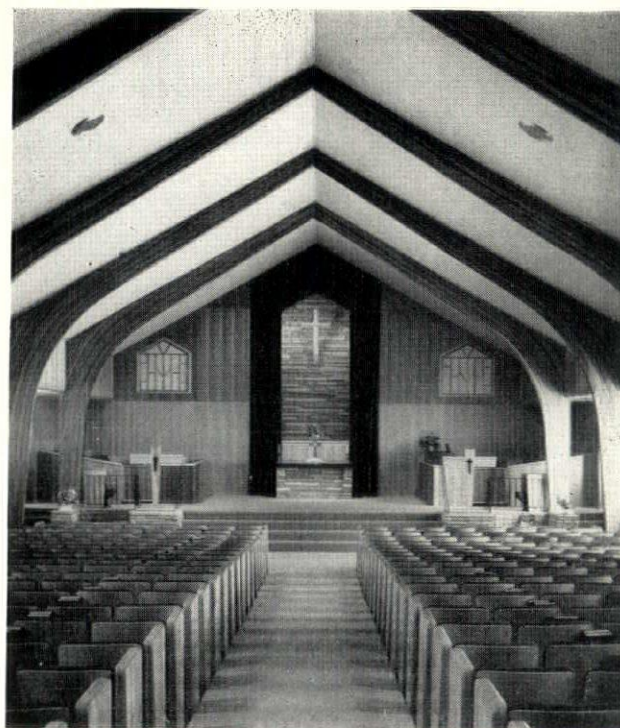
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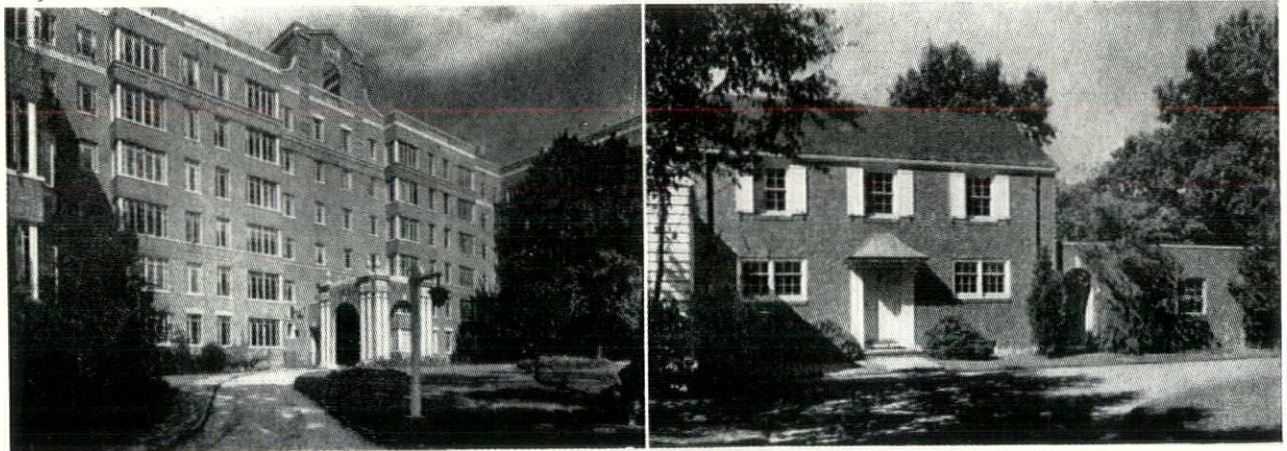
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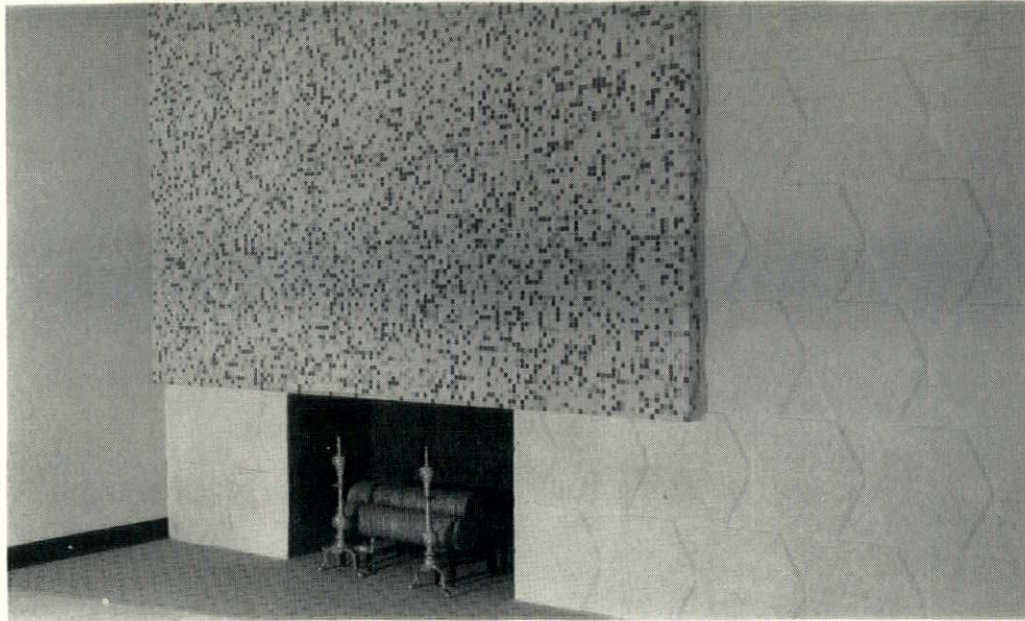
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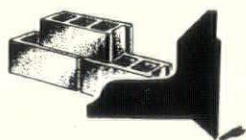
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